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## Long Asks Cambridge To Boost Tax Rate; Coakley 'Pardon' Reply

### The World's Day—At a Glance

July 10, 1940

### In New England: Labor Leader Resigns

**Henry F. Long,** Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, asked the City of Cambridge today to include $300,000 more in its tax rate for 1940 to start writing off its bad debts. The proposal, if adopted, would add $1.75 to the tax rate. [Details: Page 13.]

**Daniel H. Coakley,** member of the Massachusetts Executive Council, who was named in a recent report of a Pardon Investigating Commission, replied to the report by declaring the voters of the Commonwealth had shown they favor the pardoning of prisoners.

**Resignation** of a high official of Labor's Non-Partisan League, political wing of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had its repercussions in the Bay State where League officials asked for reorganization to reduce what they termed "rule from the top." [Details: Page 13.]

**The Boston Young Men's Christian Association** won a national award for the best "self-help" program conducted among the unemployed by American Y. M. C. A.'s. [Details and pictures: Page 13.]

### Packard Heads Seek Data on Motor Deal

DETROIT (AP)—M. M. Gilman, President, and Henry Hodman, General Counsel of the Packard Motor Car Company, were in Washington today to try to find answers to several questions which have delayed acceptance of a $150,000,000 contract to produce Rolls-Royce engines for the United States and British Governments. One point concerned British willingness to accept delivery and pay for its proposed 6,000 engines regardless of war developments. The United States would receive 3,000 of the engines.

### In Washington: Roosevelt-Stimson Parley

**A conference** was arranged between President Roosevelt and Henry L. Stimson, his Republican Secretary of War-designate, whose appointment was approved July 9 by the Senate 56 to 28. The action on Colonel Stimson foreshadowed confirmation of the appointment of Col. Frank Knox, to be Secretary of the Navy.

**President Roosevelt** summoned legislative, defense, and fiscal officials to a conference to work on the "steeply graduated excess-profits tax" which he has recommended as a part of the national defense program.

**The House** continued debate on the Hatch bill to restrict political activity by state employees drawing Federal pay, with Democrats disputing whether it would curb political coercion or foster it.

**The Army** ordered 629 light tanks to bring its equipment to 1,700 light and medium tanks.

**The National Defense Advisory Commission** proposed that Congress appropriate $25,000,000 to the Tennessee Valley Authority for electric power to speed production of aluminum for airplane production.

**The House** passed and sent to the Senate a $40,000,000 appropriation of marine reinsurance and war-risk insurance by the Maritime Commission.

### Utility Firm to Pick Willkie Successor

NEW YORK (AP)—A successor to Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, as President and Director of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation of Delaware will be considered by directors July 17.

### New York Fair Nets $696,118 in 58 Days

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York World's Fair made a net profit of $696,118 during the first 58 days of the 1940 season, Chairman Harvey D. Gibson announced, and expects to retire $1,200,000 worth of debentures by Aug. 1.

### War Summary: Fleets Battle in Mediterranean

**For Mediterranean control,** Britain and Italy today engaged their sea and air power after a series of three battles that began Monday off Crete. It is disclosed that yesterday two major engagements occurred, one in the Ionian Sea south of Italy's boot, and the other south of Sardinia. Both sides claim victories. Italy admits loss of one destroyer, one submarine, 29 fatalities, and 69 wounded. Britain denies any damage or casualties. [Details and other war news: Pages 4 and 5.]

**German air attacks** on Britain brought one of the largest battles so far in a combined blow at shipping and land bases. British fliers downed 10 of 50 invaders in one action.

**Two Reich warships,** probably destroyers or light cruisers, are reported set afire by English bombers during raids on Kiel and Wilhelmshaven.

**French** senators and deputies met in joint session at the temporary capital of Vichy to put final touches on the measures which will transform the French Republic into a totalitarian Government. [Details: Page 5.]

**Axis plans for the Balkans** were presumably dictated to Hungarian Government leaders gathered at historic Munich with Reichsführer Hitler, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, and Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano. It was reported that Hungary had been asked to defer for the time being revisionist claims against Rumania. [Details: Page 5.]

**American refugees** poured into Lisbon, Portugal, to board the United States liner Manhattan, which arrived today and will sail July 12. Trainloads of Americans from all parts of Spain have arrived or are expected to arrive during the next 48 hours.

**The Duke and Duchess of Windsor** will remain at Cascais, suburb of Lisbon, for several days awaiting instructions from the British Government before proceeding to the Bahamas where the Duke is to become Governor General. [Details: Page 4.]

**An Irish battlefield** was envisaged by Sean Lemass, Eire's Minister for Supplies, who in a broadcast asserted that the danger of invasion or isolation of Ireland is "nearer or graver" and that such development "may come possibly this week or next."

**Allied plans** for blockading Germany from the Mediterranean and Black Sea and making the Balkans a war front were charged in five new documents purported to have been "discovered" by Germany and printed in Germany's sixth White Book.

**Latvia's army** was placed under the political leadership of Bruno Kalnins, former political refugee who opposed President Karlis Ulmanis. The civic guard which helped Ulmanis rise to the presidency was dissolved.

**The Shanghai incident,** in which American marines arrested 16 Japanese gendarmes, was left to local settlement following a vituperative anti-America Japanese propaganda campaign in Shanghai.

**Japanese bombers** in their 20th air raid on China's provisional capital at Chungking dropped more than 200 bombs, wrecking 400 buildings and causing 70 casualties.

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### Weather Forecasts On Four-a-Day Plan

New England, meeting Mark Twain's famous challenge to do more about the weather than just talk about it, is setting up its first local forecasting bureau, and if New England in future can't influence the weather, it can at least be better prepared for anything from a gentle wind to a hurricane.

By fall, the enlarged United States Weather Bureau office at Boston expects to issue forecasts at 1:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 7:30 p. m., to replace the two now originating daily in Washington, Mark T. Nesmith, Associate Meteorologist here, announces. Under the recent Congressional appropriation of $50,000, the new 24-hour Boston office is expected to have 16 new employees, including three or four forecasters, virtually doubling the existing staff.

## Willkie Limits Air Speeches; To See Voters

By J. Roscoe Drummond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 10—The much-vaunted power of radio appeal, which in recent years has come to be viewed as the all-important weapon in the armory of the modern politician, will likely play only an incidental part in Wendell L. Willkie's campaign for the Presidency.

Instead, the Republican nominee is planning an intimate, intensive, first-hand, personal-appearance tour of the entire nation in which his prime objective will be to meet the American voters, to talk with the American voters, to present himself and his ideas to the American voters—not synthetically over the air but in person and on his own wherever two or three, or a hundred thousand, can be gathered together.

With his major organization problems settled and behind him, Mr. Willkie, accompanied by Mrs. Willkie, is in Colorado Springs as the vacation guest of Gov. Ralph L. Carr. While his major preoccupation is rest and relaxation from politics and politicians, he is, nevertheless, turning over various phases of his coming campaign. There is every evidence that this campaign is going to begin early, start off at fast pace and continue in high until it is time to do the electing in November.

**Unexpected Decisions**

The most unexpected and significant project which Mr. Willkie is known to have in view is to turn substantially away from the ether waves, make radio a secondary instead of a primary instrument of campaigning and carry his appeal directly and personally to the people.

Mr. Willkie has apparently thought about this a good deal and he has reached his present conclusion notwithstanding the fact that he is an excellent radio speaker, regarded by many as a master of the radio art equal to President Roosevelt, whom he still hopes will be his opponent.

While the Republican nominee is not yet ready to make any detailed announcement of his campaign plans, which are necessarily in their formative stage, he has some very interesting and considered ideas on campaigning which he has already discussed with his close political advisers.

Mr. Willkie believes that the effectiveness of "fire-side chats"—no matter who delivers them, whether from the White House or from the studio—is on the wane as a major means of campaigning, and while he by no means intends to ignore the radio, he contemplates delivering only a few speeches on the air and taking his views to the country where he may be seen in person, speak in person and so far as possible be questioned in person.

**Opposes Synthetic Speeches**

It is his conviction that the people have become distrustful of the prepared informality of much radio political oratory, that, in fact, there has been so much canned, synthetic, ghost-written political speech-making that the time has come to substitute individual, per-

*Continued on Page 19, Column 1*

## *Bay State Turns To the Sea Again*

Crowded highways are turning an increasing number of pleasure seekers to the sea.

A boost of more than 600 motorboat registrations over the past year's figure was reported today by Benjamin Chase, the United States Customs Registrar of Motorboats for the Massachusetts district.

The total number of motorboats registered on June 30 was 10,648, as compared with 10,024 a year ago. The increase consists almost entirely of power boats, and Mr. Chase said that the majority of their owners explained that they bought a boat to get away from heavy traffic on the roads.

## 4-Point Plan Shows Boston How to Save

**Municipal research group bulletin condemns police additions and charts economies.**

The rise of Boston's tax rate to $40.60 in 1940 is condemned by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau in a bulletin issued today.

Pointing out that Boston ranks first among the large cities with respect to its property tax, the Bureau vigorously criticizes recent new police appointments, and proposes a four-point program of action to help "bring Boston's government costs within reason:"

1. No hiring. The developing lag in the city's no-hiring policy must be overcome. Further appointments such as the recent unjustified expansion of police personnel will close the door to a most important method of economy.

2. Departmental reorganization. The Bureau's fiscal reorganization proposal, and Technology's public works consolidation plan are available for immediate consideration.

3. Improved budgeting. A modernization of Boston's budget procedure would help reduce departmental costs.

4. Specific savings. The Bureau urges $550,000 of tax rate assistance by cutting bridge drawtender crews, transferring certain homeless children to State care, and raising traffic tunnel tolls.

As major causes for concern over city finances, the Bureau cites an upturn in pay roll allowances, the accelerated decline in assessed valuations, and continuation of current expense borrowing which amounts to about $3 of tax rate in 1940.

Tracing 1940 budget developments, the Bureau calls attention to an increase of $106,000 in the school burden on the tax levy, despite declining enrollments throughout the school system.

The tax rate originally threatened to go even higher than $40.60, according to official estimates, the Bureau states. This development was prevented by using large water and sinking fund surpluses to pay debt service costs, and also by boosting revenue estimates for city and county departments.

The Bureau praises the Administration of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for taking steps toward reversing the downward trend of city finances during earlier years of the depression.

**Where Boston's money goes: Page 13.**

## Britain at Grips With 'Revolution': It Is Economic, Political, Social

**Centralization of power, scrapping of traditions, breaking of social barriers mark change.**

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 10—While most of the countries of continental Europe are being brought under the sway of the totalitarian revolution, Britain, with characteristic deliberation, is going gradually ahead with a revolution of its own.

One by one, directly or indirectly, the continental nations seem to be going down like ninepins before the combined onslaught of mechanized might and revolutionary propaganda. The little Baltic states have capitulated to Josef Stalin as completely as the Scandinavian peoples are dominated by Adolf Hitler. The Balkans appear to be breaking up under the simultaneous threat from the three dictatorships of Russia, Germany, and Italy.

Rumania has in the past few days virtually gone over to Naziism after the loss of Bessarabia to the Soviets. Yugoslavia is showing ominous signs of cracking under the strain. Hungary and Bulgaria are hardly more than pawns. Turkey is about to be submitted to heavy pressure by Russia.

At the other end of the Mediterranean, Spain is being tied by Gen. Francisco Franco and his Falangist followers tighter and tighter to the chariot wheels of the Axis.

**Britain Studies Itself**

The sudden collapse of France and its chameleonic change from a rampart of democracy to an anti-democratic regime modeled on Nazi and Fascist lines has sharply thrown into relief the revolutionary nature of the present European upheaval. Watching this new French revolution, as well as other wholesale changes on the continent, the British have been driven to ask themselves: "What of the democratic regime in our own land? Will it withstand the disruptive revolutionary forces working from within as well as the attempted invasion from without?"

The other day I attended, without knowing what I was getting into, a strange and remarkable meeting where "revolution" in Britain was freely discussed. A number of fairly prominent political and literary figures, mostly from the Left, harangued one another vigorously. The word "revo-

*Continued on Page 4, Column 4*

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**London: Swiftly the Scene Changes**

**In war, the peacetime scene of the Houses of Parliament witnesses changes of major import.**

## Britain and Italy Battle For Mediterranean Control

*By the Associated Press*

The British Navy, having disposed effectively of any major menace from the disbanded French fleet, today engaged Italy for control of the Mediterranean Meanwhile, air raids over Britain increased in intensity.

Details:

**Mediterranean sea battles:** British and Italian surface war fleets and planes clashed in the new battle of the Mediterranean, fighting fiercely for control of the vital sea routes from Gibraltar to the Suez.

Powerful naval squadrons thundered against each other for the first time July 9 in the blue waters in a smoke-screened battle of long-range shelling that lasted through the night.

News agencies of both sides reported damage to the other fleet's ships—and each said the enemy squadron fled, hotly pursued.

**Three separate engagements** were reported: east of Gibraltar, just below the "boot" of Italy, and near the island of Crete in the Eastern Mediterranean, south of Greece.

Altogether, the British claimed a long-range shell hit on an Italian capital ship and listed four Italian airplanes shot down and seven others badly damaged. Rome admitted losing the destroyer Zeffiro and a submarine, as well as 29 fatalities and 69 wounded on a warship.

Reuters, British news agency, dispatches from Rome listed the Italian claims by the Italian Stefani news agency as one British cruiser sunk, a battleship and an aircraft carrier damaged, and other British warships bombed from the air. Britain admitted no losses.

Perhaps the most significant engagement was the action between units of the two fleets in mid-Mediterranean, off Cape Spartivento, extreme southern point of the Italian island of Sardinia.

The British Admiralty said a British squadron encountered two Italian battleships (Italy has six) and several 8-inch and 6-inch gun cruisers and destroyers. After a British hit on an Italian battleship, the Italians retired behind a smoke screen, according to London.

**To the west,** the British Admiralty reported, another British force swept eastward from Gibraltar toward the Central Mediterranean. This force sighted no surface ships but was credited with bagging four Italian planes and damaging seven others.

The third engagement, Reuters said, was described by Stefani as taking place July 8 off the island of Crete. Italy claimed aerial bombing damage to a battleship and an aircraft carrier, and the sinking of a cruiser.

**Reich warships hit:** The British Air Ministry communiqué said two German warships were set on fire during British bombing raids on Kiel and Wilhelmshaven July 9. They were believed to be either destroyers or light cruisers.

A communiqué also said that British bombers set on fire an ammunition dump at Bergen, Norway, and bombed aircraft lined up at Sola Airport, Stavanger.

Eight British planes failed to return from raids, the communiqué said.

DNB, the German agency, said all of 12 British planes attacking the Stavanger airdrome were shot down. British sources denied this.

**Big Air Battle:** More than 50 planes fought the largest air battle yet seen off Britain's shores in this war after 34 German bombers attacked shipping in the English Channel. Ten German planes were reported shot down and at least one British merchant vessel sunk.

Sixty German planes, including 10 fighters, have been shot down during attacks on Britain since June 18, it was claimed officially. Germany was said to have lost

*Continued on Page 4, Column 1*

## This Changing World

### Mr. Willkie Does an About-Face on Secretary Hull's Trade Policy—Reciprocal Pacts Dependent on Peace—'Barter' Misleading Nazi Term

*By H. B. Elliston*

Wendell L. Willkie executed a more or less unnoticed but none the less important about-face during the Republican convention at Philadelphia. He came out for the time being against Secretary of State Hull. By that, of course, I mean he came out against the Administration's policy of negotiating agreements with other countries for lower tariffs and for non-discriminatory treatment in trade. Yet Mr. Willkie had hitherto supported Mr. Hull in his commercial diplomacy just as zealously as he had supported President Roosevelt's more general diplomacy.

In fact, one could see very little difference between Mr. Willkie and Mr. Hull. I recall sundry conversations on this similarity with men who were for Willkie before Philadelphia—the future FWBP's, maybe. They were perplexed over the (then) faint possibility that there might be a Willkie-Hull contest for the Presidency. What in such case, they asked, would the contenders have to argue about? Both were liberals of the old school. That is to say, both believed in all the freedoms that President Roosevelt listed on Friday, and a few more besides which aren't contained in the New Deal lexicon.

On paper at least this apprehension has now been removed. Mr. Willkie's statement, though of the "Yes—but" variety, puts him in the opposite camp from Mr. Hull. And Mr. Hull has sealed the antithesis by still insisting that his policy hasn't been outmoded. I call the difference between them a paper difference because Mr. Hull has already agreed to so many exceptions from his own policy of freer and equal trading that he can scarcely continue to regard himself as a Hullite! And yet the paper difference may be important election-wise.

* * *

There are those, indeed, who would say that the Willkie about-face was tactical. Mr. Willkie's weakness, politically, lies in the West, where the Hull policy, as it happens, is least popular. High tariffism has become fairly pronounced in the agricultural belt.

Moreover, the farmers are constantly harassed by their surplus crops, and feel that the Government should assist in their disposal by exclusive "deals" if the surpluses can't be moved in the ordinary course of one-price trading. Yet "deals" are two-sided affairs which strike at the root of the Hull system of impartial marketing. Yes, it's doubtless good political strategy to be a yes—but man nowadays about Mr. Hull.

However, times have changed, and the full realization of the change must have caused this shift in Mr. Willkie's position. This writer had already effected his own shift before he read the Willkie statement. For the Hull policy is possible only in a world which is mainly at peace. As Mr. Willkie says, the trade agreements "have been legislated out of being by Adolf Hitler." In this war the war makers are fighting with commercial bullets as well as with more lethal weapons. That puts a discount on that "equality of treatment" for everybody which underlies the Hull policy.

Secretary Hull says one mustn't play favorites in one's trading, but the war-makers are bludgeoning or bargaining either for needed imports or to dispose of more exports and, in Nazi Germany's case, seizing nations where the bludgeon or the bargain will not give the required results. Accordingly dozens of countries—customers of Uncle Sam—have to conduct their trade on discriminatory terms which are set out by the belligerents. This is no situation in which Hullism—either in lower tariffs or a free-and-equal-to-all market—can thrive.

Moreover, this is no situation that the United States can itself ignore in its own commercial policy. Trade and trade policies for America no less than for others must be subordinated to economic defense. This has now become American policy in spite of Mr. Hull's lip service to Hullism.

A controller has just been appointed to apply an embargo on almost any article that can be turned into a war implement. America, in other words, is rapidly coming to an end as a free market for anybody. In imports as well as exports the United States is also taking a leaf out of others' copybooks. In amassing strategic materials from abroad the Government will no doubt buy in markets where those markets are open. But the opportunity of getting the materials quickly by barter deals has already been taken advantage of.

Also, there is another reason why Hullism is for the present outmoded. Trade policy in Washington must be governed by the possibility that Nazi Germany might win the war. In that case there would be no return to non-discriminatory trading.

* * *

The Nazi system just doesn't allow of marketing in fair competition. Trading as done by Nazi Germany before the war has been described many times in this space. It is generally called "barter." But the term is misleading. What the Nazis did was to use the state as a selling agency for all manner of goods. They blasted open a market in, say, typewriters, by selling the typewriters at a loss, and the loss was made up on other things where a market had already been established and secured. Or they would arrange to buy a country's entire surplus in return for some mutually arranged values out of Germany's own specialties. The name of this kind of trade has been provided by Robert E. Sherwood: gangster competition, or the opposite of Mr. Hull's free field and no favor.

Just as the turning of America into an armed camp cannot be an end-policy, so the use of trade for economic defense cannot be an end-policy. It is merely a stop-gap. Mr. Willkie as an old-fashioned liberal seems to recognize this, and one hopes that he will not forget his old pro-Hull crusading for a world bound up under commonly accepted rules for trading and living together just because those rules are no longer applicable while so much of the world is at war.

## President Asks $4,840,000,000 Defense Funds

**'We will not send our men to take part in Europe's wars' he declares to Congress.**

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 10—President Roosevelt today asked Congress for an additional $4,848,000,000 for national defense and took the occasion to declare:

"We will not use our arms in a war of aggression; we will not send our men to take part in European wars."

Declaring that "enemies of freedom who hate free institutions now deride democratic governments as weak and inefficient," President Roosevelt in a ringing message sent to Congress today replied, "I refute that imputation," and continued, "Let no man here or elsewhere believe that we are weak."

He said:

"The United States is the greatest industrial nation in the world. Its people, as workers and business men, have proved that they can unite in the national interest and that they can bring together the greatest assembly of human skills, of mechanical production, and of national resources, ever known in any nation."

**Excellent Progress**

The chief lesson of the war to date, President Roosevelt said is that "partial defense is inadequate defense." The United States must have "total defense," he said and added that he believed Americans are prepared to make "any sacrifice" to attain that end. He reported "excellent progress" in the procurement of the defense equipment already ordered. The sum asked of Congress today is for further defense equipment.

At one point President Roosevelt recalled his belief, expressed last September, that America can be kept out of war. "We have succeeded," he said. "I believe we shall continue to succeed."

**Five-Point Program**

The President outlined a five-point preparedness objective:

1. A Navy capable of meeting any hostile combination.
2. Equipment for an emergency land force of 1,200,000.
3. Reserve armament for 800,000 extra men, making a 2,000,000 all told.
4. Manufacturing facilities to equip 2,000,000 as well as to produce ordnance items for all services.
5. Additional planes: 15,000 more for Army and 4,000 for Navy, plus parts.

President Roosevelt concluded: "This Nation through sacrifice and work and unity proposes to remain free."

President Roosevelt did not say so directly but it is understood his new request, together with funds already voted, would provide the country with a total air force of 35,000 planes.

He also called attention to pending measures for compulsory military training and said they would provide the manpower to handle the new arms.

**The President's defense message: Page 2.**

## U. S. Army to Order 629 Light Tanks In New Corps Drive

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—A projected purchase of 629 light tanks, which would give the Army a total of nearly 1,700 light and medium tanks for its new armored corps and other mechanized units, was disclosed today at the War Department.

Bids were opened yesterday at Rock Island, Ill., but the proposals have not yet been received here and the contract will not be awarded until late this week, the Department said.

Among the 629 tanks will be the first purchased with funds from the multi-billion-dollar defense program for the 1941 fiscal year. The Army has on hand today 492 light and medium tanks and combat cars constructed within the past four years. Light tanks and combat cars are basically the same, weighing about ten tons each.

The Army also has placed orders for 552 light tanks to be purchased with 1940 funds. In addition, there are some medium and heavy tank purchases contemplated.

The new armored corps authorized last week will have a total of 1,400 armored vehicles at the beginning, and some sources anticipate that the number of vehicles may be increased later. In addition, mechanized equipment will be used in other types of Army units.

# Closer Tokyo-Berlin Ties Seen in Anti-U. S. Moves

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 10—Closer co-operation between Japan and the Axis powers of Germany and Italy lies behind the sudden recurrence of violent anti-American and anti-U. S. agitation in Japan, according to views being unofficially expressed in high State Department circles today.

It is believed that the present Japanese tension, resulting from the arrest of 16 Japanese gendarmes by American Marines in Shanghai, is carried out of all proportion by the Tokyo military, even making due allowance is made for the Japanese Army's super-sensitive sense of honor.

It is widely held that at least five considerations are influencing the present anti-democratic agitation by Japan. They are:

1. Pressure by Germany and Italy on Japan to seize this opportunity for embarrassing the United States and Great Britain in the Far East.

2. Apprehension in Japan over American plans to increase its battle fleet strength by at least 70 per cent.

3. A belief that now or never is the time to establish Japanese hegemony in East Asia and that the opportunity must not be lost.

4. Concern over the country's failure to benefit from the "China incident" and a conviction that the end of Western influence in all Far Eastern regions would strengthen Japan both economically and politically.

5. Worry over the possibility that axis opposition to Russian expansion in the Balkans may turn that expansion toward East Asia.

**Germany Behind Move**

Proof that Germany is urging Japan to a more definite stand against Britain and the United States is seen in reports from Tokyo that a member of the German Embassy staff openly urged a meeting of prominent Japanese to take immediate steps to seize complete control of the Far East.

It is said that the Nazi spokesman frankly admitted that one of the results of increased anti-American agitation in Japan would be to immobilize the American fleet in the Pacific.

Observers here noted particularly that the Embassy official is said to have warned the Japanese that such an opportunity for the Eastern hegemony might not come again and that in the future Japan might find itself between the United States and Soviet Russia. The mention of Russia inclines some officials here to the belief that Germany is adroitly using a possible Russian threat to spur Japan.

On several occasions during the past three months Japanese officials have said that the building of a huge American battle-fleet would be viewed in Japan as a threat to that Nation. Japanese concern is thought to have increased considerably since President Roosevelt's request for $4,000,000,000 for the fleet made it apparent that the United States intended to throw its gigantic resources behind naval expansion.

**Aid to Extremists**

The certainty of a greatly strengthened American fleet within a few years, coupled with the rich resources which Japan could obtain by ousting all foreign interests from East Asia, are believed here to have strengthened still further the hand of those extreme militarists who advocate immediate Japanese rule from Siberia to India.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt, in a move believed designed to inform Japan that there is no weakening of America's determination to protect American rights in the Far East, announced that the United States fleet will remain in the Pacific. This is taken as a definite indication that the United States believes that the situation in the Pacific is more dangerous than that in the Atlantic, where Britain is faced with a tremendous attack from Germany, and that the United States can best assist democracy by placing a restraining influence upon Japan.

Simultaneously, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Corps, left for an inspection of Alaskan air bases and to study proposed sites for new bases. It is pointed out that while such bases are needed for the defense of Alaska, Canada, and the West Coast of the United States they are on the quickest flying route to Japan.

## Demand Apology

SHANGHAI, July 10 (AP)—Japanese residents of Shanghai at a mass meeting tonight demanded in a resolution that Col. DeWitt Peck, United States Marine Commander, "apologize before an international gathering for insults offered to the Japanese."

The meeting, attended by about 1,000, was a high spot of anti-American agitation by Shanghai Japanese resulting from the five-hour detention July 7 of 16 Japanese gendarmes arrested in the American defense area of the International Settlement.

*In W. C. T. U. Post*

**Miss Elizabeth A. Smart**
**Who has been appointed legislative representative at Washington for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.**

## *Legislative Post Filled by W.C.T.U.*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

EVANSTON, Ill.—Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, a practicing attorney of Cambridge, N. Y., has been appointed national legislative representative for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Washington. She succeeds Dr. Izora Scott, who resigned from this post after 10 years of service.

Miss Smart is known in temperance organization as director of the Soldiers and Sailors Department. She will hereafter make her headquarters at the W. C. T. U office at 100 Maryland Avenue N. E

Legislative work for the W. C T. U, includes not only work in the capital, but a weekly report to the women temperance workers throughout the county on bills of interest to them. A typical recent report covered a wide range of subjects, from child labor to a bill enabling alien women professors to enter the United States on the same terms as men professors.

## Near-East French Reported to Have Joined British

ANKARA, Turkey, July 10 (AP)—Persons returning from Syria reported July 9 that about 6,000 French officers, including the staff of Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser, had crossed the border into Palestine and joined British military forces there.

Tension was reported growing in Syria as the result of Arab disorders, a division of sentiment among French troops and expectation British forces might move in from Palestine.

General Mittelhauser, Commander-in-chief of France's near-eastern armies, recently announced the cessation of hostilities in the Near East, indicating the end of collaboration with the British there.

The British, who have warned they would not countenance any German or Italian effort to use Syria as a base of operations, were reporting massing troops along the frontier, leading to the belief action of some sort might be imminent.

Observers said that while the majority of the French soldiers under General Mittelhauser seemed opposed to continuing the war against Germany, it was doubtful whether they would resist if the British attempted to move in.

## Britain Explains Far East Stand

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that "United States policy in the Far East is the sole concern of the United States Government."

"Naturally His Majesty's Government do exchange views with them (the American Government) from time to time on all matters of common interest," he replied when asked whether Britain was conferring with Washington on issues in the Orient.

**Buttermilk in Paint**

The major use for buttermilk now—aside from food for man and beast—is in paint.

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# The President's Defense Message

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's defense message to Congress follows:

As President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of its armed forces, I come again to the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, to lay before them an extraordinary estimate of funds and authorizations required for the national defense.

In my opinion, it is necessary now that the people of this Nation and their representatives in Congress look at the problem of the national defense with utterly dispassionate realism. Never have we as a Nation attempted to define the word "defense" in terms of a specific attack at a certain place at a certain time or with specified land and sea forces. In the long sweep of the century and a half since our defenses have been concentrated under the Constitution, it has been a prime obligation of the President and Commander in Chief promptly to advise the Congress with respect to any world circumstances calling for either increased or diminished defense needs.

**Recalls Earlier Warning**

From time to time during the last seven years, I have not failed to advise the people and their representatives of grave dangers threatening the United States and its people, and the institutions of democracy everywhere. From time to time I have availed myself of opportunities to reassert and to implement the right of all the nations of the American Hemisphere to freedom from attack or control by any non-American power.

A year and a half ago, on Jan. 4, 1939, in my address to the Congress, I referred to the fact that I had felt it necessary on previous occasions to warn of disturbances abroad, and the need of putting our own house in order in the face of storm signals from across the seas. On that day I said that a war which threatened to envelop the world in flames had been averted, but that it had become increasingly clear that peace was not assured. I said then that all about us raged undeclared wars, military and economic. I said than that all about us were threats of new aggression, military and economic. I said then that the storms from abroad directly challenged three institutions indispensable to Americans—religion, democracy, and international good faith.

Unhappily, many Americans believed that those who thought they foresaw the danger of a great war, were mistaken. Unhappily, those of us who did foresee that danger, were right.

**Defense Program**

A week later, on Jan. 12, 1939, I submitted a program considered by me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and by my advisers to be a minimum program for the necessities of defense, saying that every American was aware of the peaceful intentions of this Government and of this people, and that every American knew that we have no thought of aggression and no desire for further territory The Congress granted that request for the minimum program then deemed necessary.

At the beginning of September the storm broke, and on the twenty-first of that month, in a message to the extraordinary session of the Congress, I said that this Government must lose no time or effort to keep this Nation from being drawn into the war, and I asserted my belief that we would succeed in these efforts. We have succeeded. I believe we shall continue to succeed.

In September last, I increased the strength of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation within statutory authorizations made by the Congress. In January, 1940, I submitted a budget to the Congress which included provision for that expansion of personnel, as well as estimates for the national defense, amounting to approximately $2,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1941.

**Look to Defenses**

On May 16, in a message to the Congress, I pointed out that the swift and shocking developments of that time forced every neutral nation to look to its defenses in the light of new factors loosed by the brutal force of modern offensive war. I called attention to the treacherous use of the "fifth column," by which persons supposed to be peaceful visitors were actually a part of an enemy unit of occupation, and called especial attention to the necessity for the protection of the whole American Hemisphere from control, invasion or domination. I asked at that time for a sum totaling $1,182,000,000 for the national defense.

On May 31, 1940, I again sent a message to the Congress, to say that the almost incredible events of the then past two weeks in the European conflict had necessitated another enlargement of our military program, and at that time I asked for $1,277,741,170 for the acceleration and development of our military and naval needs as measured in both machines and men.

Again today, in less than two months time, the changes in the world situation are so great and so profound that I must come once again to the Congress to advise concerning new threats, new needs and the imperative necessity of meeting them. Free men and free women in the United States look to us to defend their freedom against all enemies foreign and domestic. Those enemies of freedom who hate free institutions now deride democratic governments as weak and inefficient.

**Strong and Free**

We, the free men and women of the United States, with memories of our fathers to inspire us and the hopes of our children to sustain us, are determined to be strong as well as free. The apologists for despotism and those who aid them by whispering defeatism or appeasement, assert that because we have not devoted our full energies to arms and to preparation for war that we are now incapable of defense.

I refute that imputation.

We fully understand the threat of the new enslavement in which men may not speak, may not listen, may not think. As these threats become more numerous and their dire meaning more clear, it deepens the determination of the American people to meet them with wholly adequate defense.

We have seen Nation after Nation, some of them weakened by treachery from within, succumb to the force of the aggressor. We see great Nations still gallantly fighting against aggression, encouraged by high hope of ultimate victory.

That we are opposed to war is known not only to every American, but to every government in the world. We will not use our arms in a war of aggression; we will not send our men to take part in European wars.

**Warns Aggressors**

But, we will repel aggression against the United States or the Western Hemisphere. The people and their representatives in the Congress know that the threats to our liberties, the threats to our security, the threats against our way of life, the threats to our institutions of religion, of democracy, and of international good faith, have increased in number and gravity from month to month, from week to week, and almost from day to day.

It is because of these rapid changes; it is because of the grave danger to democratic institutions, and above all, it is because of the united will of the entire American people that I come to ask you for a further authorization of $4,848,171,957 for the national defense.

Let no man in this country or anywhere else believe that because we in America still cherish freedom of religion, of speech, of asdsembly, of the press; that because we maintain our free democratic political institutions by which the Nation after full discussion and debate chooses its representatives and leaders for itself—let no man here or elsewhere believ that we are weak.

The United States is the greatest industrial nation in the world. Its people, as workers and as businessmen, have proved that they can unite in the national interest and that they can bring together the greatest assembly of human skills, of mechanical production, and of national resources ever known in any nation.

**Lesson of War**

The principal lesson of the war up to the present time is that partial defense is inadequate defense.

If the United States is to have any defense, it must have total defense.

We cannot defend ourselves a little here and a little there. We must be able to defend ourselves wholly and at any time.

Our plans for national security, therefore, should cover total defense. I believe that the people of this country are willing to make any sacrifice to attain that end.

After consultation with the War and Navy Departments and the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, I recommend a further program for the national defense. This contemplates the provision of funds and authorizations for the material requirements without which the manpower of the Nation, if called into service, cannot effectively operate, either in the production of arms and goods, or their utilization in repelling attack.

**Immediate Objectives**

In broad outline our immediate objectives are as follows:

1. To carry forward the naval-expansion program designed to build up the Navy to meet any possible combination of hostile naval forces.

2. To complete the total equipment for a land force of approximately 1,200,000 men, though of course this total of men would not be in the Army in time of peace.

3. To procure reserve stocks of tanks, guns, artillery, ammunition, etc., for another 800,000 men or a total of 2,000,000 men if a mobilization of such a force should become necessary.

4. To provide for manufacturing facilities, public and private, necessary to produce critical items of equipment required for a land force of 2,000,000 men, and to produce the ordnance items required for the aircraft program of the Army and Navy—guns, bombs, armor, bombsights, and ammunition.

5. Procurement of 15,000 additional planes for the Army and 4,000 for the Navy, complete with necessary spare engines, armaments, and the most modern equipment.

**Selective Training**

The foregoing program deals exclusively with materiel requirements. The Congress is now considering the enactment of a system of selective training for developing the necessary manpower to operate this material and manpower to fill Army noncombat needs.

In this way we can make certain that when this modern materiel becomes available, it will be placed in the hands of troops trained, seasoned, and ready, and that replacement material can be guaranteed.

I take this occasion to report the excellent progress being made for the procurement of the equipment already ordered under authorization by the Congress. Every week more and more is being delivered. The several branches of the Government are working in close co-operation with each other and with private manufacturers.

We are keeping abreast of developments in strategy, tactics, and technique of warfare, and build our defenses accordingly.

The total amount which I ask of the Congress in order that this program may be carried out with all reasonable speed is $2,161,441,957, which it is estimated would be spent out of the Treasury between now and July 1, 1941, and an additional $2,686,730,000 for contract authorizations.

So great a sum means sacrifice. So large a program means hard work—the participation of the whole country in the total defense of the country. This Nation through sacrifice and work and unity proposes to remain free.

## Woodring Sees U. S. Well Busied With Own Affairs

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10 (AP)—Harry H. Woodring in his first public address since leaving President Roosevelt's Cabinet June 20 said the United States had all it could do to mind its own business and prepare "to insulate this hemisphere from war."

The former Secretary of War did not mention his letter of resignation to the President, a letter the White House said was "too personal" to make public.

He spoke last night at a Chamber of Commerce dinner welcoming him back to his native State. His address was broadcast.

Mr. Woodring asserted he was a non-interventionist "now and always."

"I am a strong advocate of keeping this country out of recurring European wars," he said. "I hold it is not necessary for America to provoke antagonisms with any peoples because their nation chooses one form of government over another.

"We naturally believe in and are sympathetic to the democracies of the world. But as they wage war, our aid should not be determined upon the issue of whether it be a defensive war to maintain their war-won empires, or an offensive one to maintain a European balance of power; or even if moral or social problems of European peoples be involved, our aid should be generous and upon a strict basis of cash and carry—wheat, pork, arms and airplanes alike—but aid only to the point that the sale does not jeopardize the defenses of our own country."

Mr. Woodring voiced his approval of Mr. Roosevelt's moves to accelerate national defense preparations, citing the program as a "proof that our democracy works."

"In the hour of great need for accomplishment," he said, "the wisdom of President Roosevelt in calling to Washington the Knudsens, Stettiniuses and other successful men of industry will be proven."

## New Canadian Group To Direct Munitions

OTTAWA, July 10 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has announced establishment of Allied Supplies Limited, a company concerned with the administration of the munitions and explosive program on behalf of the British Government and joint British-Canadian developments.

Hon. C. A. Dunning, former Minister of Finance, is Chairman and Harold Crabtree, Montreal industrialist, is President. Mr. Crabtree is President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and head of Howard Smith Paper Company of Montreal.

This Government-owned and controlled organization will coordinate and direct the business of obtaining munitions and supplies.

## Communist Leader's Sentence Affirmed

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—The passport fraud conviction of Welwel Warszower, Financial Secretary of the Communist Party, was affirmed unanimously today by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Court upheld the two-year jail sentence imposed on Mr. Warszower also known as Robert William Weiner, last Feb. 20 by Federal Judge John C. Knox, who recommended that he be deported as an illegal alien following the prison term.

Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, is free on bail pending an appeal of a four-year jail sentence imposed last January after a similar conviction for passport fraud. Mr. Warszower, now at liberty under a $10,000 bond, is expected to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

## Settlement Seen

TOKYO, July 10 (AP)—Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said today he expected the Shanghai incident in which American Marines arrested 15 Japanese gendarmes, would be settled between Japanese and American authorities in Shanghai.

# *Refugee 'Cinderellas' Await Outside Help*

By John Allan May
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 10—As America welcomes those fortunate British youngsters whose family circumstances have enabled them to reach a sanctuary far away from the war zone, thousands of other eager, but less fortunate, children here find themselves in the same situation as Cinderella did—with princely invitation but no transportation.

Everybody knows what happened to Cinderella. And although the British overseas evacuation scheme seems in jeopardy, it is hoped here that last-minute assistance from outside will enable the children's wishes to come true. The difficulty of finding enough ships, and of providing adequate convoys, jeopardizes the fulfillment of what was widely regarded as one of the most socially significant happenings of recent years. The French capitulation, robbing Britain of the valued assistance of the French Fleet, makes the convoy problem doubly difficult. Only American ships, it seems, could now rescue the scheme in its entirety.

**Many Problems Remain**

But ships are not the only difficulty to be resolved. The plan, even if ships can be found, is, so to speak, shaped like an hourglass—on top there are thousands of would-be evacuees, below are thousands of families in Canada and in the United States waiting to welcome them, in between problems of money, family ties, or mere red-tap form the hourglass waist that constricts the movement to the merest trickle.

Each little group which waits in Embassy or civil service corridors to hear whether its appeal for evacuation can be considered has its own story, presents its own problem.

Take for instance John and Derek and their mother. They live in what used to be the peaceful breeziness of a South Coast resort. They are not very well off, their father, who was a commercial traveler, is now, after a period of unemployment, just a clerk. But they have managed to get along happily in a semi-detached villa like so many other not-so-wealthy English families, with the boys going to the local Council school, which is free, instead of going, as father had hoped, to a moderately expensive private school. Already they have had their daily taste of war from German bombers and father and mother jumped at the chance of sending the youngsters to safety.

**How Can They Go?**

The question is, how can they go? Father has a brother in the United States, but he is not well off either, he could not provide for another two persons. What is more there is not enough money in the family banking account to provide for passage. If possible mother would like to accompany the children, but as she says, "maybe that is asking too much."

John, who is 12, although thrilled at the possibility of seeing America, would secretly like to "stay and help." Seven-year-old Derek's only comment is, "Will I be able to sleep in America?" Bombs and gunfire, you see, have kept the whole family awake in the garden shelter almost every night for three weeks.

Then there is a family in Manchester which would like to evacuate, too. It consists of a mother and two daughters. One daughter is 15 and the other daughter is four. Under the British Government's original plan only the elder daughter would be able to leave the country. Mother is anxious to have both go together and naturally to accompany them. This same problem of families which would be split up under evacuation occurs again and again. Where one child is still only a baby most mothers simply cannot feel able to send the family away.

Those whose work brings them into contact with evacuation problems find many examples, not only of difficulties, but of modest bravery and self-denial. For instance, there was a family where mother and father were both jobless. They were supporting five children on the dole. They want to send the children out of the battle area—they live next door to an airport—and when asking if they could join the exacuation scheme they said they wanted to give half their dole money to help the American foster-parents pay for the children's upkeep. They themselves were quite willing to do their best on a few shillings a week and the prospect of something turning up.

Those who want to send their families away from the danger inherent in the "Battle of Britain" are not only poor persons. Many hundreds of middle-class families of which the fathers have gone soldiering hope they will have a chance to keep the children out of it. There is a Somersetshire family with four children, for instance—Brian, aged three; Helen, aged seven; Jean, aged twelve; Barbara, aged fifteen—which would like very much to accept America's invitation. The father, who in peacetime is a journalist, could pay only two fares, however. A bachelor neighbor promises the rest if an American sponsor can be found—and if the difficulties which now bar the progress of the great humanitarian scheme can be swept away.

## Willkies Fly to Colorado For Promised Vacation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 9—The vacation that Mrs. Wendell Willkie started off on today with her presidential nominee-husband was one he promised her before the Philadelphia convention.

"But he promised me a month," she frowned, as she received 30 women reporters between planes here.

Her frown changed to a smile as a reporter reminded her, "That's the way campaign promises are."

Mrs. Willkie held her press conference in the blue interior of a United Airlines plane that took off immediately afterward with her husband and a group of newspaper reporters for Colorado Springs, Colo. The plane's fusilage carried a red, white, and blue, "Willkie for President" slogan.

The vacation is not one that Mrs. Willkie demanded for herself, but she is hopeful that both she and her husband will be able to get some real rest, which they haven't been able to do in their New York apartment since the nomination

"I still feel as if an avalanche had come down on me," she confided.

Her only visits to the White House, the candidate's wife revealed, have been as a sightseer, once during the Woodrow Wilson Administration and once during the Coolidge Administration. She never has met Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

For the plane trip Mrs. Willkie was dressed in a neat blue and white print with a white pique beret-type hat. A corsage of yellow roses and blue forget-me-nots was presented to her during her brief stopover here to pick up her husband and his party.

In answer to rapid-fire questioning from the feminine press of Washington, the candidate's wife revealed further: her husband's favorite dish is Indiana fried chicken; she wears chiefly blue and white in the summer, black in the winter, and a size 6 shoe ("don't put that in!"); since her husband's nomination, many "relatives" have written to her she didn't know she had. ("Someone called the other day and told me I had an adopted sister"); she hopes her husband will take her along on his campaign trips, but she won't speak. When she gets to the White House she'll decide whether to hold press conferences.

## Offers to Aid Child Refugees Reach Total of 1,000 a Day

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 9—As applications from persons volunteering to care for refugee children for the duration of the war pour into the offices of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children at the rate of about 1,000 a day, announcement was made today of the setting up of local committees in 101 cities of the country

The staff of 200 workers at the Committee's offices here are swamped by the instant and overwhelming response made to appeals to help youthful European evacuees. The Committee has received replies from 115 municipalities in all parts of the country to requests sent to 175 cities that local branches be established. Replies from 101 cities revealed that officials already had been appointed to the projected subcommittee.

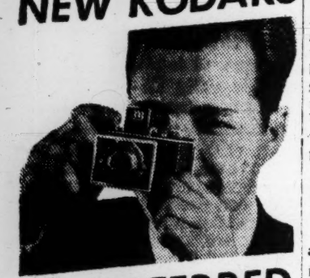
A spokesman for the Committee said many important men and women had communicated their acceptance of membership in the National Child Refugee Committee, of which Mrs. Franklin D Roosevelt, wife of the President, is Honorary Chairman and Marshall Field is Chairman and Treasurer, and which has been set up to raise a fund of $5,000,000, and to co-ordinate the activities in all sections of the country.

Among them are Mrs. Robert McLean, wife of the President of the Associated Press: Robert A. Milliken of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., Surgeon General of the United States; William Allen White, head of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; Margaret Culkin Banning, novelist; Rose Schneiderman of the National Women's Trade Union League; Ida M. Tarbell, author; Mrs. Roberta C. Lawson, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Leroy A Lincoln President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Rabbi Stephen H. Wise, Jewish leader, and Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York.

The American Red Cross announced meanwhile its $20,000,000 fund drive had reached a total of $18,234,381. Simultaneously, the steamship McKeesport of the United States Lines, with its 1,000,000 cargo of Red Cross supplies, has been ordered to proceed from Bilbao, Spain, to Marseilles, France, Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, announced.

He said transportation difficulties between Spain and France made the change of ports necessary and that supplies would be distributed in the unoccupied part of France where refugees are most numerous.

NEW KODAKS



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# Washington Sideglances

***President gets easement on own defense taxes and son Franklin forgets his commencement fees—Nazi flag flies to pay tribute to United States independence and comment flows.***

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

**Delinquent No. 1:** The National Press Club wrote a letter this week to President Roosevelt reminding him that when he paid his quarterly dues he neglected the 10-cent national defense tax "about which you have no doubt heard."

"If you wish," continued the Club's letter, "you may add it to the next quarter since no doubt you will still be a resident member at that time."

**Another Roosevelt Forgets:** That recalls another Roosevelt story just now being told in Washington. Seems that last month the President wanted to make sure his son Franklin was going to get his law degree at the University of Virginia before he finally agreed to make the Commencement address which turned into an historic international pronouncement.

The speech was on Monday. On Sunday, the White House called the University to see if Franklin, Jr., had passed his exams. Yes, came the reply, he had passed, but he couldn't be graduated until he paid his Commencement fees. The White House rushed the money down in a hurry.

**In Freedom's Honor:** The Nazi swastika flew in Washington last week—on the Fourth of July. Along with other diplomatic missions the German Embassy was paying tribute to America's independence.

"They certainly ought to be grateful that the United States is independent from Great Britain right now," commented one passer-by.

**Let-Down:** Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, have exchanged compliments on each other's forensic ability, but in one way Mr. Ickes is sadly disappointed in Mr. Willkie.

"At the editors' dinner where we debated last spring, Mr. Willkie told me I was his candidate for President," lamented Mr. Ickes the other day. "Now, he's gone back on me and decided to run himself."

**Big Business:** Tangible evidence of the growth of the Federal Government under the New Deal are the new census figures revealing that Washington's population jumped 36.6 per cent between 1930 and 1940.

Add to Washington's 663,153 inhabitants, the population of suburbs in Maryland and Virginia and you have a metropolis of 962,742—close to 1,000,000 persons making a direct or indirect living out of the business of making, interpreting and enforcing laws.

# Plane Factory Construction Awaits Signal

*This is another in a series of self-contained stories on air rearmament.*

LOS ANGELES, July 8 (AP)—Plans have been completed for the construction of a half-dozen new aircraft plants in southern California, where some 60 per cent of the Nation's heavy-tonnage and military planes are manufactured, but the men behind the ventures are waiting for a green light from Washington, D. C.

The airplane makers, suddenly faced with the task of giving substance to our air rearmament program—now taking shape in the national capital—say they can turn out warplanes as fast as:

(1) The engine makers can supply engines.

(2) The Army and Navy can find use for the new equipment.

That is as close as the layman can come to getting an answer to the question inferred in President Roosevelt's message to Congress on May 16—how and when can our air defense be buttressed with 50,000 airplanes?

American air rearmament in full stride will depend as much on the production of pilots to fly airplanes as it will on the production of the machines themselves. The Government's training plans have crystallized in advance of its plane manufacturing plans, but the pilot quotas set by the Army and the Navy will not man 50,000 planes this year, or next year, or, probably, by the close of 1942.

**Will Be Colossal Task**

Air rearmament will be a colossal government job in co-ordination, not only in industry but in commercial and government flying schools as well.

Some leaders in the American aircraft industry have said in the last few days that an actual production of 50,000 warplanes in the next 12 months, with the necessary plant construction and tool and die installation it would require, would be an impossible task, both in terms of the effort expended and the amount of money involved.

In New York last month, Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation, outlined the rearmament problem in these words: "The only thing that's going to defeat the American armament program is that the American people don't understand exactly what you have to do to make a lot of something. How long it takes for the whole make-ready isn't understood."

In token of that, here is what has been happening between the airplane makers and official Washington:

First, the Government asked the manufacturers how many planes they could make. In reply, the manufacturers asked, how many do you want, what types and how soon? At that point the National Defense Commission, newly appointed by President Roosevelt, began drawing up a plan of coordination embodying the work of the plane manufacturers, the engine manufacturers, the tool and die makers and sub-contractors.

**How, When and Where**

The automobile industry also was drawn in, as was evidenced when the Packard Motor Car Company "tentatively" agreed to make 9,000 Rolls Royce English aircraft motors, two thirds of them for Britain.

Then the Commission returned to the plane makers with a definite procurement program. Now, it asked, when? Again the manufacturers posed a question: how soon would funds be available on contracts, because that in part would govern the expansion rate? The Commission had to submit to the White House for approval a wholly tentative appropriation figure, because production rates and costs are on a sliding scale.

A certain amount of money must be in sight before the manufacturers can tell on their own books what the unit cost of any given airplane will be.

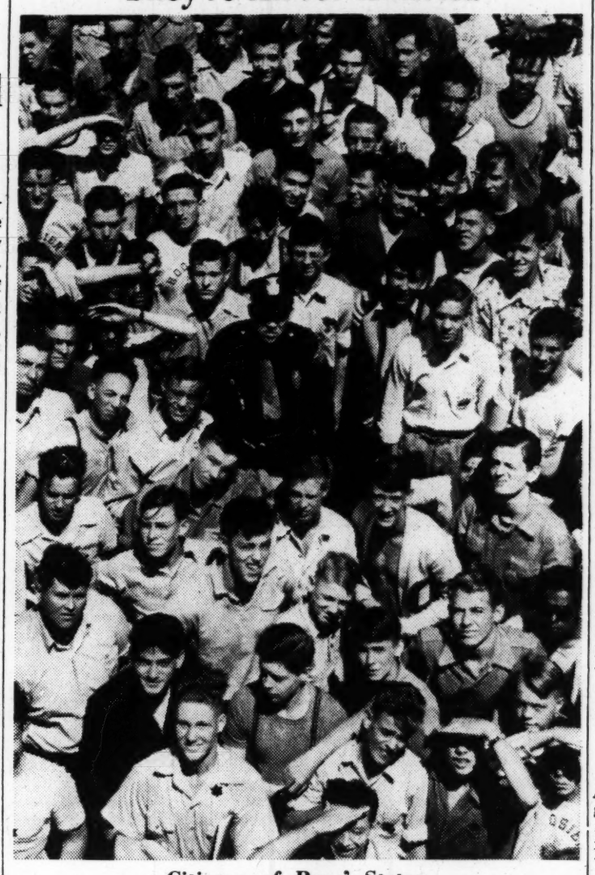
Both sides to the problem finally are making some sense out of the round-robin, but it has taken weeks of effort and a determination not to let procurement policies develop helter-skelter as they did in the initial phases of our World War effort.

The half-dozen aircraft factories which are ready for erection in this area of movie sets, countless miles of orange groves and flashing duralumin wings, will be thrown up to turn out training planes if official Washington decides that it wants them built.

The whole rearmament picture, and particularly that portion of it devoted to air rearmament, is capsuled by what might be termed an "iffy" situation.

One standout statement has been issued in the last few weeks. Glenn L. Martin, the Baltimore airplane maker, says we can do in one year of air rearmament what Germany has done each three years since 1933.

## They're All for America



**Citizens of Boys' States**

**Here are a few of the 20,000 young men studying the American Legion's course in United States Government.**

# Boy Governments in 34 States Show Value of American Way

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Success of schools of government for young people, called Boys' States, that are being conducted in 34 States this year, with 20,000 high-school-age pupils attending, was reported by Homer L. Chaillaux, National Americanism Director of the American Legion, here.

The Boys' States were evolved by the Legion to give young people an understanding and appreciation of the American system of government. Boys' States have been instrumental, also, in counteracting influences of approximately 40 camps for young people that have been conducted by the Communist Party, or the former German-American bunds, Mr. Chaillaux said.

The Director cited two current examples to illustrate how subversive teachings were offset by the Legion-sponsored schools in American government. He said:

"A high school boy in an industrialized center of Indiana, became an organizer for the Young Communist League. The Legion in the community was concerned. The Legion post arranged to send this boy to a Legion-sponsored Boys' State, held in Indianapolis.

"Upon arriving at the Boys' State, the youth, who had ability, was elected 'State Superintendent of Public Instruction,' by ballots of his associates. He developed an understanding and appreciation of the American form of government from the studies in the Boys' State. He went back to his community, dropped his Communist affiliation, and since has been an organizer and leader in the Boy Scout movement.

"In another instance, the Illinois Legion had in its Boys' State a boy whose father was a member of the Communist Party. This boy read the inscriptions on the tomb of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, where the camp was held, and became interested in America. He proposed that those who could do so, pay two cents each, for the camp paper and that the money be used to buy a wreath to put on Lincoln's tomb. This was done and he made the Americanism speech, in placing the wreath. The custom is followed annually by the Illinois Boys' State."

Jurists, churchmen, Boy Scout officials, and the public in general have written to commend the schools. "Girls' States," are in progress this year in Kansas, California, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

The camps are nonpartisan, but when the boys arrive they are divided into "Federalist" and "Nationalist" political parties. The boys form their own cities and counties. They hold party caucuses, nominate officers, both local and state, conduct heated political campaigns and evolve party platforms. In many instances actual voting machines are used.

Judge of the State Supreme Court, the Governor, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, State Police, and those holding actual office, appear and instruct the boys as to their duties. The boys are sworn in and have a manual of governmental functions to study. The boys legislature meets, passes laws to govern the camp, and they are enforced by the boy state militia and state police, in cooperation with local officials. The boys actually conduct their own government.

# Third Term Still Secret; 'Sphinx' to Be in Bed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 10—Earl Godwin, local newspaperman who also is heard on the radio, glanced down at his hands yesterday at the White House press conference, and with elaborate casualness made the following proposition to President Roosevelt, by whose desk he sat:

Four newspapermen, he said, are going on the air tonight to present their views on the local political situation. How helpful it would be, he continued, for listener-interest, if Mr. Roosevelt would be good enough to divulge in advance to them some hint as to whether he would run for a third term—so they could pass it on to the public.

A roar of laughter rose from the reporters circled in front of the President's desk but it was checked instantly by the serious reply of the Chief Executive.

It might not be a bad idea, Mr. Roosevelt indicated, when did the broadcast occur?

"Why—why," stammered Mr. Godwin, in trembling excitement, "at 11:15 tonight!"

Mr. Roosevelt's mobile face registered profound disappointment. What a shame that it came so late, he commented. Why, he would be in bed by that time, if only it had come earlier, he might have contributed something . . .

It was on this plane of quips and jesting that Mr. Roosevelt continued the situation, unparalleled in American history, of refusing to divulge, now only five days before a party convention, whether he would accept or reject the Presidential nomination. As the situation stands it is likely to be forced upon him in any case.

Many observers believe that Mr. Roosevelt will take the nomination—but of actual proof, one way or another, there is none. At his press conference Mr. Roosevelt said he would be on the Potomac River aboard the Presidential yacht when the convention starts. To half a dozen more or less skillful questions Mr. Roosevelt returned only smiling parries.

Callers leaving the White House during the day forecast that he would run, but none based their surmise on any statement from Mr. Roosevelt himself. General belief is that after some show of third term reluctance the President will permit himself to be drafted. The real speculation today in Washington is over his potential running-mate.

## Wheeler Silenced

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) of Montana, removed himself today from the list of Presidential aspirants who expect their names to go before the Democratic National Convention regardless of President Roosevelt's plans.

Asserting that he would not be a party to a "Stop Roosevelt" movement, Senator Wheeler told reporters that continued silence by the President would have the effect of quashing all other candidates.

"Of course, Mr. Roosevelt can have the nomination—he has the votes to get it on the first ballot if he wants it, and there is no question about that," the Senator declared.

"If he doesn't make any announcement, it will be rather embarrassing to everybody else as to whether or not to have his name presented."

## Newspaper Guild To Hear Charges

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10 (AP)—American Newspaper Guild delegates, assembled here in their seventh national convention, went into executive session yesterday to discuss policies formulated and carried out by administrative officers.

The closed meeting gave a bloc of dissident delegates, led by several international vice-presidents, their first formal opportunity to present their grievances against others in the leadership of the seven-year-old Congress of Industrial Organizations union.

This group, in a recent signed statement, charged that a "bogging down" of the Guild should lead to a change in the "executive leadership."

An administrative report listed a Guild membership of 17,210, a book decrease occasioned by cutting off some 3,000 "deadwood" members, and said shops under contract had increased from 135 to 150 during the year.

## Big Industrial Plants Guarded in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, July 10 (AP) — Pittsburgh's strategic industrial plants, a major force in the Nation's race to re-arm, are being gradually closed to visitors as a defense precaution, it was learned.

Most major steel companies have barred viistors altogether, both as a protection against possible sabotage and to eliminate all possible distractions at a time when production is mounting week by week and an influx of defense orders is anticipated.

## Greek Leaders Arrive In U. S. From France

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Two sons of former Premier Venizelos of Greece who have lived in France for seven years arrived as tourists yesterday on the Spanish liner Megallanes, which docked here for the first time in four years. The ship carried 102 passengers.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# Mural Dispute Stirs Demand WPA Work Only on Defense

**By William H. Stringer**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 10 — The ripping down of four murals done by Work Projects Administration artists from the walls of Floyd Bennett Airport under orders of Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator here, on the ground that they were "obviously Communist propaganda," has brought demands from business, civic, and economy organizations that art projects and similar non-vital WPA activities be abolished and the Government's entire relief resources be devoted to national defense projects.

Officials of the New York Board of Trade, the National Economy League, and Chamber of Commerce groups, including the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce, one of the bodies first to call attention to the allegedly Communist figures and insignia on the murals, termed the order for their destruction a highly fortuitous circumstance, in that it focused national attention on the need for more fortresses and fewer frescoes among WPA projects.

While Colonel Somervell continued investigations to determine if any higher-ups had been guilty of negligence in allowing the murals to be hung, the United American Artists Union, Local 60, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, saw the charge of "communist propaganda" as part of the "hysteria" accompanying America's defense efforts. Business and defense groups, however, declared the incident would publicize the need for vigorous realignment of national objectives, both within and without the WPA.

**Not Enough Wealth**

"The time has come when Government expenditures must be directed primarily to national defense," John A. Zellers, President of the New York Board of Trade, declared. "There is not sufficient wealth in the world to adequately arm the United States and at the same time carry on the ordinary peacetime pursuits.

"The defense program should be paid for in part out of the savings in nonessential WPA activities.

Both the Work Projects Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps should be directed toward national defense in the present emergency."

If the WPA had been turned toward the job of tightening up the national defense works several years ago when President Roosevelt was said to have foreseen the dangers of totalitarianism, the United States would be further along the preparedness road today, H. G. W. Sundelof, Executive Director of the National Economic League, said. Stressing that the League had consistently favored the use of WPA for defense works, he stressed that three weeks ago it had produced a study advocating the turning of the WPA to defense uses and away from anything savoring of boondoggling.

Under the Federal Arts Program, the Writing, Music, and Historic Records Projects of the WPA are still continued, and furnish employment to thousands whose skill is not along mechanical lines and therefore would not fit into the industrial defense mobilization, WPA officials said here. They stressed that the New York section is operating such highly praised developments as the American Art Today Building at the World's Fair.

**Answer to Criticism**

At the same time spokesmen for Colonel Somervell met specific defense-lag criticism by declaring that WPA labor already was at work getting coastal forts in shape through road repair and sewage work, and that ports of embarkation, navy yards, and airports were being repaired by WPA workers at an accelerating tempo.

Attention also was directed to the Nation-wide defense program which began July 8, in which 57,000 WPA workers throughout the United States and 20,000 recipients of all types of relief in the New York area will receive instruction in trades essential for national defense, under supervision of the National Advisory Defense Commission.

The four murals, each 30 feet long and six feet high, were ripped out of the walls of the Administration Building at Floyd Bennett Airport after receipt of complaints from the Women's International Aeronautical Association, the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce, and the Floyd Bennett Post of the American Legion.

**Likeness of Stalin**

Alleged Communist figures in the murals included a supposed likeness of Josef Stalin, a portrait of Joseph Rosmarin, who flew with the Loyalists in Spain, an alleged picture of the Soviet airplane which flew over the North Pole to the United States, and a red star on what was apparently an American Navy plane.

Mr. Henkel, in answer to the WPA accusations, declared however that the apparent likeness of Mr. Stalin was in reality that of Franz Reichelt, pioneer parachute jumper; that Mr. Rosmarin's portrait was included because he was willing to pose for it, and that the Soviet polar plane was in reality an American-made Vultee. He could not, however, explain how the red star came to be imprinted on an American plane, suggesting only that an assistant might have painted in a red instead of a white star.

## U. S. Delays Test

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—At the request of the Government, Federal Judge William Bondy yesterday adjourned until July 15 the action by two discharged WPA employees to test the new law requiring WPA workers to disavow Communist and Nazi affiliations.

Assistant United States Attorney Edward Ennis said the court might lack jurisdiction and that the Attorney General's office wanted to study the question further. He pointed out that jurisdiction of Federal courts was limited to actions involving $3,000 or more and said the aggregate annual salary of each plaintiff did not amount to that.

The suits for temporary injunctions to restrain Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, local WPA Administrator, from enforcing the law were filed by Mrs. Charlotte Long, Kansas-born school teacher who refused to sign an affidavit on constitutional grounds, and George Carroll, a native of Lowell, Mass., who wrote in his affidavit that he was a member of the Communist Party.

# Buying Boys' Clothes by Size Instead of Age Advised by WPA

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The WPA offered photographic and linear proof today that there is no such thing as an average American child. The evidence was presented in one corner of the WPA's Welfare Projects Exhibition—a sort of sideshow of society.

Believing that there can be as much difference in the sizes of two 14-year-old boys in Maine and Georgia as there is in their accents, the WPA went out and measured 147,088 typical American children in 15 States. Some 14-year-old boys, it found, weigh 115 pounds and are five feet five inches tall. Others weigh 145 pounds and are five feet tall. Still others are almost six feet and weigh but 120.

"Take an average of those three," said one of the measurers, "and try to get an average pair of pants on him."

The Bureau of Home Economics participated in the mass measuring. Officials believe that the statistics will lead to size-buying and not age-buying, and that a better-dressed juvenile American will result.

Another corner of the exhibition shows how the WPA has been teaching household workers such things as which spoon to serve with the soup and where to put it. More than 22,000 women, referred to WPA by State employment officers and public agencies, have been trained for these jobs, and 18,000 of them have been placed in private homes.

## Change in S. C. Fire Insurance Tax?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Firemen's Association would amend the State Firemen's Fund Act so the one per cent tax on fire insurance premiums would apply to all types of insurance and to the entire premium regardless of dividend. The proposals will be brought before the General Assembly.

After a careful study an Association committee recommended (1) that the existing laws be amended so that the one per cent tax for the firemen's fund applies to all fire insurance premiums on property within the municipality and collected by all companies doing business in the State, regardless of type, and that no deduction be allowed on account of the return of a portion of the premium in the form of a dividend;

It was further recommended that the State Insurance Department require any company, person, or corporation in the State writing fire insurance on property located within any municipality, to report regardless of where the property is located, all fire insurance premiums collected. The one per cent fire insurance tax collected by the State insurance department would be paid, it is said, to the municipality where the property is located, provided such property is protected by a regular organized fire department as provided for by the General Assembly.


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# British and Italian Fleets Meet in Battle

*Continued from Page 1*

about 130 planes in raids on Britain since the start of the war.

Berlin claims one patrol boat and three merchant ships with a total tonnage of 26,000 were sunk in air attacks against England, while 10 other merchant ships were badly damaged and some of them set afire. Hits on tanks of airports at Pembroke and Ipswich, as well as munitions works at Norwich, Leeds, Tilbury, and Swansea were said to have caused fires and explosions.

**Polish ships escape:** Two Polish ships totaling 9,478 tons, which French authorities in West African ports attempted to hold, broke out of their harbors and are now in British ports, the Admiralty announced.

**Swedish warships:** Four Swedish destroyers, purchased from Italy, entered Swedish waters, a Stockholm communiqué said, after being seized and damaged by a strong British naval detachment, released, and subsequently attacked by British warplanes. London said the attacks were by mistake.

**Iceland waters mined:** Waters between the Orkneys and Iceland and between Iceland and Greenland have been mined, the Admiralty announced.

**French liner:** The Pasteur is safe in port at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and will remain there, Rear Admiral Percy Nelles, chief of the Canadian Naval Staff, declared. He made no comment on reports that an armed British force boarded the 30,000 ton ship July 4 and prevented the French crew from scuttling the vessel.

## Picture Battle

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—The British public, eager for news of naval activity in the Mediterranean, is packing a West End motion-picture theater showing a new film called "Convoy" and dramatizing the exploits of the Royal Navy.

The film, starring Clive Brook as a skipper, features a rip-roaring battle in which a British cruiser holds off a German pocket battleship until British battleships arrive on the scene to put it to flight. The skipper of the German warship is made up to resemble German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

## Shipping Accord

MELBOURNE, July 10 (Australian Associated Press—Pending clarification of French-British relations, British and French ships continue to ply between Australia and New Zealand and the French possessions of the South Pacific, including New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and the Society Islands.

These small islands rely entirely on Australia and New Zealand for such essentials as flour and coal.

The joint French-British Administration in the New Hebrides still is functioning.

# British Supply Chief Appeals To U. S. for Resources Pool

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Mr. Herbert Morrison, British Supply Minister, appealed to the United States last night for a dovetailing of British and American resources and production to defeat "the strength of the European continent organized for aggression."

"You know that there is no limit to Nazi ambitions," he said in a radiocast relayed to the United States.

"We in this country are inspired by the sight of America, awake and preparing.

"Against the tremendous material strength of the European continent organized for aggression there is only one sure industrial counterpoise in all the world, and that is to be found in the capacity of Great Britain and the United States."

"You and we must dovetail our resources and our methods.

"You must plan your capacity to send us arms as you already have planned it to send us aircraft, so as to ensure the greatest and speediest possible supply of what we most need and can best use.

"We are sending and will send you orders which will set for you your objective. We look to you as our armory, and we ask no more than this.

"Britain's duty to herself and to the world is to stand up and fight the good fight. Will you lay your plans in close concert with us, and send us in an ever-increasing flood, machines and munitions of victory?"

As an example of Britain's problem, Mr. Morrison said that up to the capitulation of France and the Low Countries, Germany and the countries she dominated produced 31,000,000 tons of steel annually, as compared to the Allies' 29,000,000 tons. Now, however, the German figure is 42,000,000 tons annually, as against the British Empire's 19,000,000 tons, he pointed out.

"But remember," Mr. Morrison said, "the possibility that there may be added to Britain's 19,000,000 tons the 52,000,000 tons of American steel capacity, making a grand total which the whole Nazi Empire cannot approach."

## *Britain Issues Call For the Pots and Pans*

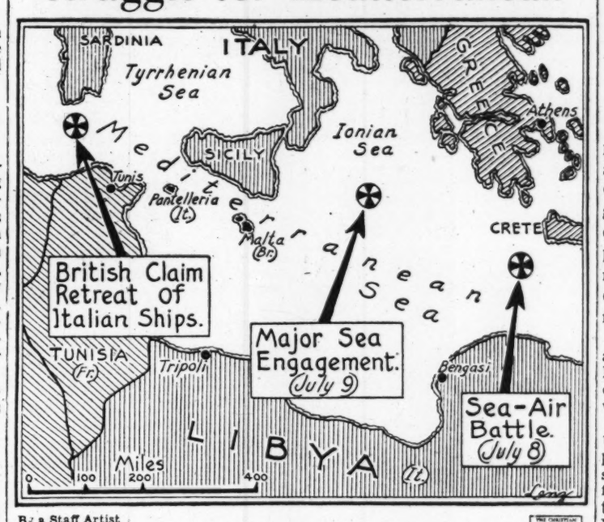
LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Pots and pans of English housewives may be turned into deadly weapons against Germany.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Airplane Production, asked British housewives today to "give us your aluminum" for airplanes.

"We'll turn your pots and pans into Spitfires, Hurricanes, Blenheims and Wellingtons," he said.

Bathroom fittings, coat hangers, vacuum cleaners—anything is acceptable so long as it is aluminum, he added, emphasizing that "we want it, and we want it now."

# *Struggle for Mediterranean*




By a Staff Artist

**Three Focal Points of Action**

**In the first major British-Italian test of power in the Mediterranean, both sides claim the advantage. The first engagement occurred off Crete, and two others followed off Italy itself and near Sardinia. Locations shown are necessarily approximate.**

# Revolution Sweeps Britain: Economic, Political, Social

*Continued from Page 1*

lution" occurred frequently in their impromptu speeches.

Yet this unusual gathering—whose avowed intention was to obtain a more vigorous prosecution of the war—does not represent the real revolution which is now under way in Britain. For Britain is in the midst of a revolution today. It is a typically English affair. Like most revolutions in England's history, it is mainly pacific, even in the midst of war.

**The Times Points Way**

What is the essence of the revolutionary change now at work in the United kingdom? It is extremely difficult to define. So far it has no detailed program, no battle cry, hardly even a slogan. Oddly enough it is that organ of tradition and conservatism, The Times, of London, which has come closest to providing a program for Britain's revolution. In a leading article last week, which already has become historic, The Times said:

"Over the greater part of Western Europe the main values for which we stand are known and prized. We must indeed beware of defining these values in purely nineteenth century terms. If we speak of democracy, we don't mean a democracy which maintains the right to vote but forgets the right to work and the right to live. If we speak of equality, we don't mean a political equality nullified by social and economic privileges. If we speak of freedom, we don't mean a rugged individualism which excludes social organization and economic planning. If we speak of economic reconstruction, we think less of maximum production [though this too will be required] than of equitable distribution."

In the same editorial, The Times declared that "the problem of the new European order is, after all, the problem of every political organization: How to combine individual liberties with the authority necessary for social cohesion." It went on to say that "the anarchic tendencies of laissez faire are as obsolete internationally as they are in domestic policy. Some measure of pooled resources and centralized control is necessary for the survival of European civilization."

"Pooled resources and centralized control"—these expressions summarize fairly accurately in a general way the stage Britain's revolution has now reached. Government control of trade, of industry, of labor, of food production, and distribution has gone far beyond anything that would have been imagined a year ago. Rationing and pooling of food stocks and rationalizing of production and even of overseas trade under centralized state control has thrown British business a long way along the road of economic planning.

But the revolution in England is by no means confined to the economic sphere. Politically, the introduction of so many labor leaders into key posts in the Cabinet marks a new era. There are few persons who question the fact that Mr. Herbert Morrison and Mr. Ernest Bevin as Ministers of Supply and Labor are, after Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the mainsprings of Britain's new leadership. These two men of the people have, in their few short weeks, silenced those multitudes who not many months ago were insisting that labor leadership at a time of crisis such as this would be catastrophic.

Socially, three factors are destined to have revolutionary effects. The first is conscription. That is important not merely because men of all classes and strata of society are thrown together in the new militia army—though this is certainly important. It is also important because labor, too, is conscripted and due to the fact that a Socialist Minister of Labor has the power to conscript the services or the property or wealth of any and every British man and woman.

The most important innovation here is this: That whereas in the past the British people have felt that their safety and their victory have depended chiefly, if not entirely, on the exclusive and rather aristocratic navy or on a not very large nor very representative army, today there is a keen and growing realization that the continued independence, in fact the very existence of Britain, depends on the labor of every man and woman in these isles being put unstintedly to the very best use in the service of the Nation.

Modern militarized warfare—total war—and particularly the impending threat of invasion has driven home to the British people the realization that labor and the production of the laborer and the producer are all important.

**Evacuation Is Factor**

The second factor in the social revolution is evacuation. The ultimate effect of this drastic shift in populations depends, of course, on the length of the war. But already there has been a salutary mingling of children, mothers, and older persons from towns, and particularly from the poorer overpopulated industrial areas, with other strata of the British people. This first-hand experience being shared by millions has brought home in a way nothing else can the realization of how "the other half" lives. Social problems which before were something for abstract consideration by hundreds of thousands of individuals have now become urgent human problems.

Related to this is the third factor, education. War has struck one of its hardest blows at the British public school system. These exclusive schools are finding it hard to carry on. There is a serious project under consideration to give state aid to many of them and, in return, to modify if not abandon their traditional role as producers of the "ruling class" in Britain.

Few things have been under such intense fire lately as the "old school" tie. Rightly or wrongly, there is a tendency on the part of the man in the street to associate what is more and more termed the "old gang" of conservative politicians with the public school type of Englishman, and to turn more and more away from this type for future leadership.

**Brake on Revolution**

Along with the "old school" tie, civil service in Britain has become one of the principal targets. Its honesty, its freedom from corruption, even its effectiveness in normal times are not challenged. The question that is being asked more and more insistently is whether what is termed "civil service spirit" is not a grave deterrent to the 100 per cent effort which it is realized must be made if Britain is to meet the totalitarian threat.

The essence of the problem is that the British Civil Service, in the diplomatic, political, administrative, and other branches of public life, tends naturally to take a negative and passive attitude. Every civil servant knows very well he cannot be penalized or dismissed for doing nothing, but he exposes himself to the risk of censure if he does anything which proves to be a mistake. The inevitable result is that the average civil servant concentrates his efforts on avoiding initiative as much as possible and on maintaining the status quo which provides a very satisfactory situation for him.

This "civil service attitude," combined with the inherent tradition and conservatism of many English people and leaders, constitutes a brake on Britain's new revolution. This brake is, of course, as indispensable to the nonviolent progress of Britain's wartime revolution as is its driving force. The problem is to maintain a proper balance and to let the changes go on fast enough without letting them go too fast or too far.

At the moment there is a widespread feeling that too much use is being made of the brake. The demand is for speed and more drastic action. But it is probably a fact that as long as Parliament and the press are able to give free voice to this demand, the pent-up forces of change will be able to find expression without explosion.

The greatest need, many persons here feel, is for a stronger underlying unity of ideals, for more dynamic devotion to the true essense of democracy. A letter in The Times from the Bishop of Chichester crystallizes this in striking form. It says in part: "While our struggle with Germany is both on a military and a spiritual plane, it is the struggle on the spiritual plane which is most crucial.

"There is only one creed that can conquer that of National Socialism. It is the Christian creed. The main source in the spiritual life of Europe is Christianity. Christendom without Christianity is dead. We shall prevail against the Germans when we give the Christian religion . . . the same place in our lives, and in our political and social system, as they give the Nazi religion in theirs. It has not got that place, or anything like it, in England as yet. To secure that place is . . . a challenge to statesmen, and men of affairs, men in business and industry, to laymen of all communions, and in every calling."

# British Bare Plan to Boom West Indies

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Appointment of the Duke of Windsor as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas is the beginning of a $280,000,000 British colonial development and welfare program, says Maj. W. E. Stimnett, London editor here on a special mission for the British Colonial Department.

The undertaking, he said, was authorized by Parliament last May, but remained a virtual secret because of the pressure of war.

He said the program calls for the development of social and public services and economic resources in all of Britain's 40 far-flung colonies, with special attention directed toward the British West Indies.

Major Stimnett is here to "thank the various American executives who have done so much in the past to better the conditions of our colonials."

"The entire fund," he added, "will be raised directly by the British Treasury, directly out of money paid in by the taxpayers of the Nation, and will go to the colonies as a completely free grant."

## Public Satisfied

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—The British press and public exhibited satisfaction today at the appointment of the Duke of Windsor as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas.

The news apparently appealed to the romantic side of most Britishers who saw their former King in the role of good-will ambassador to the New World.

Newspapers published lengthy descriptions, accompanied by maps, of the islands off the Florida Coast where the Duke and his American-born Duchess, the former Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, will reside.

The Mail pictured the Bahamas as "isles of pirate gold," and the playground of rich Americans. An Exchange Telegraph news agency dispatch from Nassau said the population of the islands welcomed the Duke's appointment with enthusiasm.

The only editorial comment appeared in The London Times, which said: "The West Indies as a whole may well receive the news as full of welcome significance at a time when events in Europe and the friendly interest of their great neighbor in the north have demonstrated their high importance in the international reckoning."

The Duke and Duchess are now in Lisbon, Portugal, to which they fled last month from their home in France ahead of the Nazi invasion. It was presumed they would go directly to the Bahamas, although the date of their departure was not disclosed.

The post which the Duke will assume carries a salary of about $12,000 a year. He will succeed Sir Charles Dundas, who will become Governor of the Uganda Protectorate in Africa.

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 10 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, as the new Governor-General of British-owned Bahamas Islands, will be the chief administrator of a colony within 60 miles, at the closest point, of his American-born wife's native land. There are 20 inhabited islands with a population of 67,720.

The northernmost tip of the colony is due east of Palm Beach, Fla., stretching southeastward several hundred miles between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

# Nazi Press Bars Mercy In Peace Terms for France

By Joseph C. Harsch
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, July 10—France can expect no sympathy or mercy from Germany regardless of the resistance of the French Fleet to the British or the abject prostration of the French Government at Vichy, which is now aping the Fascist models.

This is the general concensus of the controlled German press which broke out again yesterday with a new barrage of reminders to the German people that Germany's accounts with France are still unsettled.

Bolstering this sudden stiffening of German political attitude toward France is a fresh crop of atrocity stories alleging the mistreatment of German prisoners in the hands of the French military and civil authorities before the armistice.

**Change in Tone**

This sudden anti-French trend in the press follows a period in which both the press and public opinion here have been expressing great sympathy toward France to such an extent that it almost seemed to presage a conciliatory policy intended to take full advantage of the natural French reaction to the Oran naval incident.

But if the German authorities ever toyed with the idea of seizing the opportunity, which was probably available during the past week of seeking French friendship and gratitude by generous treatment, the new and sudden chorus throughout the German press would certainly seem to indicate official repudiation of such a course. The fact is that had the Nazis delayed much longer in reviving a strong anti-French tone, it might subsequently have proven embarrassing to impose rigorous peace terms, since public opinion here, in the absence of any official leadership, certainly was swinging most sympathetically toward France. However, this has been quickly and easily checked.

**Power of Propaganda**

In fact, seldom has there been a better illustration of the power of the German Government to sway the thinking of the German people than has been provided in the past few days. Several German acquaintances two days ago were filled with expressions of sympathy for the French, saying how horrible was the British attack on the French Fleet at Oran, how brave the French were to resist, how the French were coming to see the light and co-operate with Germany. One day later their attitude had completely changed. I observed this phenomenon particularly in a close German acquaintance who has had opportunities far better than most Germans to learn and analyze propaganda and news trends. But like all others within 24 hours he forgets to feel sorry for the French and suddenly becomes bitterly resentful and angry over the atrocity stories.

**Dictated Thinking**

Such incidents would seem to demolish the often accepted outside assumption that the German people are beginning to resist dictated thinking.

On the contrary, my observations seem to indicate that they are growing so accustomed to having their thinking performed by authority that they are loosing all awareness to the mechanism of the system and increasingly accept the propaganda line at any particular moment without serious question.

Habit has greatly allayed skepticism, particularly when everything appears to be going according to the plan of the authorities. Certainly should the Nazi regime succeed, both in the final military conquest and prompt consolidation of a Germanic peace for all of Europe before winter comes, it would probably take a miracle to revive the powers of criticism. But should something intervene to prevent the widespread expectation of consolidation and peace before winter it might conceivably be a very different story. Denial of such a peace before winter probably is the last conceivable obstacle to the complete acceptance of Naziism with conviction by the entire German Nation.

**Other Developments**

Meanwhile there are other straws in the winds to the future of Europe. Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Director of Foreign Office of the National Socialist Party, advocates the political and economic consolidation of all Germanic peoples, among whom he included residents of both the Baltic and Danubian areas. Official quarters promptly disassociated themselves from such extreme suggestions, insisting that Dr. Rosenberg is speaking only for himself. However, it provides an interesting indication of current trends in the thinking in some quarters.

Such thoughts are germinating on fertile soil in a period of lull while the main battle forces of Reichsführer Hitler continue to be held in check for undiscussible reasons, producing both mounting tension and profound curiosity as to possible unknown diplomatic developments behind the scenes.

## Germanic Realm

BERLIN, July 10 (AP)—Germany's manifest destiny calls for the establishment of a great Germanic realm including "the entire area from which Germanic peoples once emigrated," Dr. Alfred Rosenberg told the foreign press yesterday, stressing the Scandinavian position in the Nazi orbit.

Dr. Rosenberg, often chosen to enunciate and elucidate Reichsführer Hitler's policies, advised the Scandinavian countries to adjust their mentalities to the new era of protection under a great German Reich.

Destiny, he pointed out, has thrown them together, economically and politically, into the German living space. Realistic acceptance of this fact is not a sign of weakness but plain "recognition of vital law."

"No matter in what form protection over this former great Germanic realm is effectuated," Dr. Rosenberg went on, "it is evident that the German Reich never again can renounce the right to protect itself against repetition of an attack such as England attempted against Norway in April, 1940."

Czechs and Slovaks, he said, already have been absorbed into the greater German living space "just as they lived in centuries past."

Dr. Rosenberg conceded it was "understandable" that a small nation should refuse to let itself be governed by another of equal size, but "we are convinced that a small nation does not sacrifice its honor if it places itself under the protection of a really great nation and Reich."

The "clear, vital necessity" of a united economic and political front of all Germanic peoples is becoming apparent, Dr. Rosenberg declared, "a front capable of serving the interests of each one of them because the fulfillment of the interests of each is tantamount to the strengthening of the whole European Continent, and vice versa."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# Axis Leaders Act on Balkan's Future

**Hungarian officials at Munich to meet Hitler; told not to press all claims on Rumania.**

MUNICH, Germany, July 10 (AP)—The eyes of Europe were centered on historic Munich today, where Reichsführer Hitler, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano met Hungarian leaders, presumably to dictate a settlement of the tangled Balkan situation.

According to informed German sources, Hungary's leaders were told definitely by Herr Hitler and the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy that Hungary must not disrupt affairs in the Balkans at this time by trying "to secure her rights" from Rumania.

Premier Count Paul Teleki and Foreign Minister Count Stefan Ssaky, who came to discuss Hungary's demands that Rumania restore at least part of war-lost Transylvania to her, conferred first with German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano, and then were received by Chancellor Hitler.

**Soft Pedal on Outsiders**

While both Herr Hitler and Premier Mussolini of Italy are agreed that their program for scrapping the Versailles and other World War treaties means also revision in the Near East, the informants said Herr Hitler holds this is not the time for revisionists to press their claims too aggressively.

However, a brief communiqué issued by D. N. B., the official German news agency, said the German-Italian-Hungarian discussions "proceeded in the spirit of the traditional friendly relations among the three states."

There were indications that measures for tightening the blockade against England through closer integration of the Balkans in the Axis economic system were discussed.

The presence of Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert, apparently lent support to these reports.

The fact that Count Teleki was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Count Csaky, and a large staff of advisers and experts, indicated the Hungarians were prepared for penetrating discussions.

**Statements in Budapest**

The delegation arrived in Germany late yesterday by special train from Budapest, where the inspired Budapest press carried lengthy stories alleging maltreatment of Hungarians in Transylvania and implied Hungary might be obliged to send troops across the border to protect them.

The Berlin press picked the day of the Munich conference to make tart references to Turkey in editorials taking Turkish papers to task for doubting the authenticity of the latest German White Book.

Purported documents discovered in France are presented as showing, among other things, that the French-British Allies had planned to extend the war to southeastern Europe for the purpose of destroying Russian oil fields with Turkish aid.

[Turkey has denied having been a party to any such plan.]

Both Herr Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter, and the Börsen Zeitung observed that the "hostile attitude" of the Turkish press was being tolerated by the Turkish Government.

By a Staff Artist

**Count Paul Teleki**
Premier of Hungary.

**Count Stefan Csaky**
Hungarian Foreign Minister.

## Antonescu Seized

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 10 (AP)—The Ministry of Propaganda announced today the arrest of Gen. Ion Antonescu, veteran leader of Rumania's pro-Nazi "Iron Guard," as King Carol moved to prevent the "Iron Guard" from wresting control of the Government from him.

General Antonescu, who had been trying to unite various "Iron Guard" groups, was seized yesterday at Predeal, in the Transylvania foothills, "because of an unfriendly attitude towards the present regime," the Ministry said.

The King strove to win the support of all factions and quell any internal threat to his totalitarian "Party of The Nation" to present a united front against outside danger to Rumania's existence.

There have been numerous indications all is not well between the Ruler and the Guard, although the new cabinet of Premier Ion Gigurtu includes four members of the long-outlawed group and, like the Guardists, has a pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic program.

General Antonescu, a Minister in the former pro-Nazi Goga Cabinet, at first was slated to become Vice-Premier in the Gigurtu Government but the Iron Guard declined to let him serve.

Informed sources said the Guardists wanted to save him for the Premiership in case they succeeded in plans for a 100 per cent Iron Guard Government.

## Border Bristles

BEKESCSABA, Hungary, July 10 (AP)—Hungary and Rumania are working day and night to strengthen their military positions along the bitterly-contested Transylvania frontier. Many thousands of Hungarian soldiers, artillery, infantry, and service units have been seen on the move toward the southern section of the common border.

However, there was nowhere any evidence of a powerful mechanized force ready to strike.

Many closed German boxcars were seen on Hungarian sidings.

On the Rumanian side, the soldiers are guarding the approaches to every bridge and every center of population.

Artillery position are constantly manned. Most of them are in earthworks, but some have concrete positions.

## Moldavian Move

MOSCOW, July 10 (AP)—A Moldavian Republic, comprising 2,000,000 Moldavians in Russia and the Province of Bessarabia, recently ceded to Russia by Rumania, is being formed in the Soviet Union.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, said yesterday that formation of the new republic, proposed by the Moldavian autonomous republic and the Moldavian Communist Party in the Ukraine, had been endorsed by the Council of the Peoples' Commissars of the U. S. S. R. and the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The proposal now goes to the Supreme Soviet.

The move was initiated by the Moldavian autonomous republic and the Moldavian Communist Party in the Ukraine.

## Canadian Youth Congress in Split

MONTREAL, July 10 (AP)—Five organizations withdrew in rapid succession from the fifth Canadian Youth Congress July 7 following adoption by the Congress of a report which objected to parts of the defense of Canada regulations.

The organizations withdrawing were the South Winnipeg Young Liberals Association, the Greater Winnipeg Young Men's Liberal Club, Jeunesse Canadiens de Manitoba, the Montreal Board of Directors of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the International Milliners' Union of Montreal.

Two hundred and seventy-seven delegates were registered for the Congress. The 201 English-speaking delegates represented 149 groups. French-Canadian delegates numbering 76 represented 46 groups. Delegates came from 23 Canadian cities and towns from Sydney, N. S., to Vancouver, representing church groups, youth councils, trade unions and national youth organizations.

## Samokhvaloff Ousted From Metallurgy Post

MOSCOW, July 10 (AP)—Alexander Samokhvaloff, head of the important Soviet Russian Commissariat for Non-ferrous Metallurgy, was removed today for violating standardized specifications and lowering quality production in order to show fulfillment of a quantitative plan for the industry.

# War 'Gadgets' Blossom Daily In Australia

MELBOURNE, July 10 (AAP)—The Inventions Board of the Army Department of the Commonwealth is receiving an average of 500 letters a week, mostly containing incredible proposals for the defense of the United Kingdom.

Suggestions include the electrification of the English Channel and the burning of oil on the water to prevent invaders from reaching the shores of England.

One inventor has advanced a plan for the electrocution of tank crews by means of a system of overhead, trailing and hidden wires and electrified sprays. Experts say the weakness of the plan is that the current would immediately be grounded through the metal tracks of the tanks.

Other ideas include "Big Berthas" supposedly capable of projecting shells for 1,000 miles, aerial devices for the hunting of enemy airplanes and perpetual motion mechanisms for which fantastic sums are sought, the sum running in some cases to six and seven figures.

Some of the inventors have offered to contribute their gadgets in the hope that they will be useful to the Empire. Others claim to possess devices capable of ending the war in periods ranging from one day to six months, but they refuse to disclose the details until the Government signs an agreement to pay.

## Noel Named

BERLIN, July 10 (AP)—Léon Noel, French armistice delegate and former Ambassador to Poland, has been appointed French plenipotentiary for ecoonmic affairs in territory occupied by German troops, the German wireless reported last night from Vichy, seat of the Marshal Pétain Government.

# New Totalitarian France Awaits Formal Recognition

**VICHY, France, July 10 (AP)—The French National Assembly decided at a secret session this morning that the Nation's new Constitution, when drafted, will be submitted to the people for their approval in a nationwide referendum.**

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 10 (AP)—The Parliament of the Third French Republic, which grew out of France's defeat by the Prussians of Bismarck in 1870, stood ready to yield its powers formally today to a new totalitarian state, born of France's defeat by the Germans of Reichsführer Hitler.

In a national assembly called for this afternon at Vichy, France, only formal approval was needed to give the Government of Premier Marshal Henri Pétain the power to write a new Constitution and establish an authoritarian state.

Actual approval already was accomplished.

The measure, voted yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate with only four voices raised against it, declared the new Constitution "must guarantee the rights of labor, family, and country."

**Program Outlined**

The Pétain Government, in an outline to Parliament of its plans said in part:

"We must take all lessons from lost battles. We must look back on the errors made, determine the responsibility, seek the causes of our weaknesses. This will be done.

"Having measured the extent of our defeat, a Nation like ours, whatever may be its sorrows and its sufferings, must not lose itself in useless regrets.

"It is from militay defeat and internal disorder that other Nations have drawn the strength to revive and transform themselves. At the cruellest (moment) of its history, France must understand and accept the necessity of a national revolution."

**Power for Government**

The Government must have all power, the declaration continued, to "decide, undertake, negotiate, and to be able to save what must be saved, destroy what must be destroyed, build what must be built."

Then came the short but powerful text of the Government's resolution:

"The Government, therefore, asks that Parliament be united in a National Assembly and vote confidence in Marshal Pétain, President of the Council (Premier) to promulgate under his signature and his responsibility the fundamental laws of the French State."

The declaration said that "firmness will be the law but the Government will try to reconcile authority with the necessary liberties. It is in this spirit that, breaking with abusive routine, it will reconstruct on modern and simple bases the administrative and judiciary institutions of the Nation, disorganized by invasion."

**Warning to Labor**

What was interpreted as a scarcely veiled warning to organized labor not to try strikes appeared in the declaration's statement that the Government would "subordinate" the activities of social, family, professional, communal and regional groups "to the general interest and common good."

France now is "integrated into the continental system of production and trade" and it will therefore be necessary "to put an end to present economic disorders by a rational organization of incorporative institutions."

The declaration concluded:

"Only one aristocracy will be recognized: that of intelligence; only one merit: work.

**Government's Task**

"The Government will direct the country toward its new destiny, that of imperishable France, in order to continue the sacred work of ages. So our land, instead of allowing itself to be crushed by trial, will again by its efforts and its traditions find the pride of our race."

[In Berlin recently Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front and chief of the Nazi political organization, contended in the newspaper Der Angriff that France must yield hegemony in European continental affairs to Germany forever.

"France now and for all time must recognize Germany's leadership," Ley declared. "That is the meaning of our victory."]

## 'War Guilt'

VICHY, France, July 10 (AP)—A resolution asking the French Government to investigate "the responsibilities for origins and conduct of the war" was voted unanimously today by the National Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate.

Conservative Senator Charles Reibel yesterday introduced the bill to provide machinery for finding and punishing "all those responsible for the origin of the war for insufficience of means to conduct operations, and for prolongation of hostilities at a moment when military leaders considered it impossible."

Political leaders expressed belief that Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin—whose fate and whereabouts still are uncertain—would be one of the scapegoats, along with former Premier Daladier and members of his Cabinet.

Like General Gamelin, their whereabouts are not known publicly. They were reported to have left France June 16 on the steamer Massilia, which was turned back from North Africa and later reported missing.

Almost all extreme rightists, centrists and even a few leftists who now are backing Marshal Henri Pétain agreed on one other scapegoat—Léon Blum, Socialist Premier of the People's Front Government of 1936.

## Food Cards

BERLIN, July 10 (AP By Radio)—A Vichy, France, dispatch radiocast in Germany yesterday quoted Albert Chichery, French Minister of food as saying "France will be obliged to introduce food cards" in order to protect food reserves.

The Minister said that France had sufficient supplies of wheat, meat, fats and wine so that no one need fear a famine, but that reserves must be managed carefully.

Imported products will be subject to an even stricter control, the dispatch said.


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• *And yet* beyond these now commonly accepted uses you'd be surprised to learn what a varied role our air conditioning is playing in industry.

• *Taking just* a few examples at random, we are reminded of the way our equipment helped a pharmaceutical house to step up the manufacture of its products; of how we aided another laboratory to hasten the cooling of creams for quicker packing. Or take rayon, for example—its manufacture would be almost impossible if it were not for the part air conditioning plays in the drying of the fibres. Air travel, too, is a lot safer because flying instruments are now calibrated more accurately in air conditioned rooms.

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# Pittsburgh Is Famous for Large Variety of Its Industrial Products

## Pittsburgh Mayor Discusses Progress Toward Better City

By Cornelius D. Scully
Mayor of Pittsburgh
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh's accomplishments in the field of heavy industry probably have overshadowed the efforts of its people to build an American community where high standard of living could be widely shared. But although the city has at times appeared too busy with mills and factories to enjoy adequately the fruit of its labors, almost every year has seen progress toward enrichment of the collective experience of Pittsburgh residents.

This municipal administration has dedicated its efforts toward this goal—the encouragement of the use of our material prosperity and our technical ability in the effort to make of our city a better place in which to live.

We are making headway, too, through clearance of slums, improvement of transportation facilities, beautification of parks and public buildings and in a multitude of other ways.

Working together, we see ahead of us a finer city, surpassing even the community of which we are now proud, in which sound government and sturdy citizenship will exemplify the ideals of America.

Cornelius D. Scully
Mayor of Pittsburgh

### Pittsburgh Highlights

Enriching community living in Pittsburgh are the Phipps Conservatory, one of the largest botanical gardens in the United States, and 20 public parks, and 104 playgrounds.

## Pittsburgh's Woman Judge Fights 'Isms'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—Caring enough about democracy "to make it work" is the best method for combating "isms" in America, in the opinion of Judge Sara M. Soffel, who as Judge of the Allegheny County Court was the first woman jurist in Pennsylvania.

Judge Soffel's view is that since democracy was only achieved by long struggle, it can be maintained solely by hard work, and her career in support of movements to assist women, children and labor has been to many a chart of what such service to society might be.

Pennsylvania political and legal precedents have been barriers to the path of Judge Soffel ever since she was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1916, but she has permitted none of them to interfere with her advance from assistant city solicitor of Pittsburgh to head of the Bureau of Women and Children in the State Department of Labor and Industry and finally to a position on the bench.

In the years since she became a lawyer against the advice of her father, Jacob Soffel, a tipstaff in the courthouse where she ultimately sat, Judge Soffel has seen restrictions against women fall away steadily.

**Woman Justice**

Now she believes the time will come when there will be a woman justice on Pennsylvania's Supreme Court and possibly on the high court of the United States.

There always has to be a first time for anything, and Judge Soffel's experience has been so full of "firsts" that hardly any precedent not established on firm ground seems to her incapable of being overturned.

Take the matter of a legal education for women, for instance While Judge Soffel always wanted to study law, the question did not become an issue until 1908, when she graduated from Wellesley College with highest honors.

Then she challenged the argument that women had no place at the bar by expressing such determination that her father handed her Blackstone's "Commentaries" with the advice to study it if she were still inclined to go ahead.

Becoming a high school teacher and a law student, Miss Soffel finished the University of Pittsburgh law school in 1916 with the highest honors in her class. She was one of the first women to receive the University's legal degree.

**Held Offices**

Mayor William A. Magee named her Assistant City Solicitor in 1922, and she held this position for four years, being named director of the Bureau of Women and Children in 1929. Gov. John S. Fisher appointed Miss Soffel to the county court a year later. Her first duty was the disposition of non-support and desertion cases.

Seeking another "first," Judge Soffel last year was a candidate for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Justice Arthur H. James, but she was unsuccessful. However, she was the first woman in the State to be a candidate for the office.

An analysis of the election returns shows that Judge Soffel received a total vote of 742,000.

Sara M. Soffel
Judge of Allegheny County Court

## Pittsburgh One of Centers Of Research

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—With the prosperity of its varied industry largely dependent upon continued progress in pure and applied research, Pittsburgh is a world center for pioneer investigation into new fields of chemistry, electricity, mining and engineering.

Dozens of industrial laboratories and research institutions are blazing trails for Pittsburgh industry to follow in improving its thousands of products and developing others to add comforts and convenience to modern living.

Most comprehensive of all Pittsburgh research institutions is Mellon Institute, founded in 1913 by Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon to provide qualified investigators with the most modern facilities in studying problems of pure and applied natural science.

Ninety-one industrial fellowships were in operation at Mellon Institute during the fiscal year ended March 1, employing 167 fellows and 106 fellowship assistants and entailing an expenditure of $1,181,639 in 1939-40.

**Range of Projects**

The range of projects under way at the Institute has covered most fields of technical interest, from steel and coal to electricity. Today research fellows are engaged in studying such varied problems as the efficiency of razors in shaving to the use of ultraviolet radiation in food preservation and packaging.

Fellowships on nitrogen compounds, raolin, rayon, soybean and yeast are preparing the groundwork for new branches of manufacturing, while fellowships in enamels, gypsum, pasteurization, plate glass, protective coatings, protein, rubber and technical glassware have under way far-reaching searches for basic knowledge.

During the 27 years since it was organized, Mellon Institute has aided nearly 4,000 American companies to solve technical problems. Many novel products and processes have been developed at the institution, and some of these have resulted in the formation of entirely new industries. As a result of these contributions, more than $13,000,000 has been invested in the Institute by donors of industrial fellowships.

The institution since May, 1937, has been housed in a new and imposing edifice featured by a colonnade of massive monolithic columns. With a space of 6,500,000 cubic feet, the new structure is held to be one of the most beautiful and best equipped research laboratories in the world.

**Bureau of Mines**

Organized in 1910, the United States Bureau of Mines for many years has maintained at Pittsburgh a huge research program, emphasizing mine safety and the development of new products recovered from the earth. Included is a long-range project to improve techniques of producing gasoline and other liquid fuels from coal.

Thirteen miles from Pittsburgh the Bureau maintains an experimental mine and explosives testing station where twin tunnels, driven 1,300 feet into a coal seam, show that rock-dusting is the most reliable means of preventing and controlling coal dust explosions. All the Bureau's experiments at this station are designed to simulate actual mine conditions.

The largest aluminum research laboratories in the world are those of the Aluminum Company of America at New Kensington, Pa., 18 miles up the Allegheny River from Pittsburgh. To aid in investigating the properties of this useful metal and its alloys the company has installed during recent months what engineers say is the world's most powerful testing machine.

At East Pittsburgh, Pa., the research laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company have pioneered in the field of electricity and radio and now are housed in a four-story building entirely separate from the factory operations of the big plant.

Besides conducting extensive research in radio-activity and the structure of the atom, the Westinghouse laboratories are engaged in a multitude of fields.

Ernest Tener Weir
Chairman of the National Steel Corporation

## Rail and River Traffic Meets At Pittsburgh

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—Historic "Gateway to the West," Pittsburgh has been a strategic center of transportation facilities since it was a frontier post.

Ever since the establishing of Fort Pitt, western outpost of Anglo-Saxon civilization in 1759, the channels of trade and information have flowed through this natural exchange point at the intersection of important river highways.

With the growth of American railroads, Pittsburgh became even more important as a depot for the huge tonnages which circulate in the Nation's traffic system.

Providing a water frontage of more than 40 miles within the City, the Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela Rivers connect the Pittsburgh district with all the extensive waterways of the Mississippi and Ohio drainage basins, and, through them, with the oceans of the world.

**Access to Coal Fields**

By construction of dams and locks, the Monongahela has been made navigable for more than 100 miles beyond Pittsburgh, giving easy access to the immense coal fields of northern West Virginia. In the same way, the Allegheny is being canalized to extend cheap water transportation into northwestern Pennsylvania oil fields and the coal mine regions of the upper counties.

Down the Ohio there is a large river traffic to Cincinnati, Ohio; Saint Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., which are reached by heavily-laden barges pushed by powerful steamboats. Construction of these craft has become an important local industry.

An enormous supplement to the heavy river traffic is the railroad system centering in Pittsburgh, which is reached by three of the eastern trunklines—the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio.

Since two thirds of the Nation's population is within an overnight trip by rail, the location of Pittsburgh is extremely favorable as a point for assembling and distributing merchandise. Its central position is shown by the fact that New York is only 376 miles distant; Chicago, 520 miles; Detroit, 319 miles; Buffalo, N. Y., 344 miles, and Washington, 238 miles.

**Heavy Tonnage**

Owing to the character of the commodities carried—chiefly raw materials and products of heavy industry—the tonnage of freight handled in Pittsburgh is said to exceed that for any other city in the world. In 1937, it aggregated 161,682,894 tons, or, roughly, 25 times that of the Panama Canal.

Flowing through deeply eroded valleys which have been broken into steep ravines, the three rivers have given Pittsburgh a topography far different from that of cities built on flat or rolling ground.

## 'City of Steel' Also Center For Many Other Industries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—Once known as "The Iron City," Pittsburgh today is "The City of Steel" by virtue of the enormous open hearth and Bessemer furnaces that make it a leading producer of metal products.

Moreover, it is also a "City of Glass," as a result of the enormous glass-making industry of western Pennsylvania, and likewise, as the seat of manufacture for aluminum in the United States, the "City of Aluminum."

Pittsburgh makes more steel rails, more steel bars, sheets, shapes, and forgings than any other city in the world.

**Diversity in Industry**

Within its trading district are a score of the world's largest manufacturers, busy with the production of coal, food, aluminum, oil, iron, steel, copper, glass, tinplate, coke, air brakes, steel rolls, safety appliances, plumbing, heating and electrical, wire, pipe, silica sand, refractory materials and a host of other articles.

Allegheny County's 1,954 manufacturing plants have an aggregate capital of $962,178,500, according to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. They produce goods valued in excess of $500,000,000 a year and employ 125,000 men and women.

The seeds for this industrial empire had been well planted by the early part of the nineteenth century, when Joseph McClurg started the first iron foundry here in 1803 Thenceforth the business interests grew steadily, though slowly, until the construction of railroads provided fast transportation connections with both East and West.

**Fuel Supplies Aided**

It was then that the advantage of Pittsburgh's vast and cheap fuel supplies began to be exploited rapidly through the practice of bringing iron ore to coal for treatment. With the introduction of the Bessemer method steel production, a revolution was caused in the iron industry, resulting in the almost complete replacement of wrought iron.

Since Pittsburgh is the only steel producing district where every type of steel can be obtained, it offers unique advantages to steel consuming industries.

Among the big industrial plants in Allegheny County is one of the largest tinplate mills in the world, the largest by-product coke plant, and the largest production facilities for wrought iron pipe.

**Steel Mill Equipment**

Not only does Allegheny County lead in the steel industry, but it also produces a major part of the steel mill equipment and steel mill rolls used in the United States.

Highly important in Pittsburgh economy has been the development of the aluminum industry since 1888, when a plant for the cheap production of this lightweight metal was established at New Kensington, a suburban manufacturing center.

In the field of glass manufacture, there is scarcely a product in which Pittsburgh does not take a leading part, from window glass to optical lenses.

Since the beginning of the century, the electrical equipment industry has exhibited a strongly upward trend in Pittsburgh and today constitutes one of the larger sources of employment to labor in the district.

## Pittsburgh Called 'Workshop,' Is Also Education Center

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH — Stretching for miles along three rivers—the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela—Pittsburgh's gigantic industrial plants have earned for it the title, "Workshop of the World."

But there is more to Pittsburgh than coal, iron, oil, steel, glass, and manufactured products, for the very activity generated by such enterprises has brought wealth to support art, music, education and a wide program of leisure-time interests.

With six colleges and universities, Pittsburgh is the center of higher education for a wide area, not only in western Pennsylvania, but also parts of near-by Ohio and West Virginia. In addition, hundreds of young men and women come here every year from more distant points to take advantage of opportunities for special training.

In the lower levels of education, instruction is provided by 741 schools in Allegheny County, 244 of them in Pittsburgh. Besides these institutions, there are 60 private and trade schools to meet special needs of students.

Representing an investment of $30,000,000 by the late Andrew Carnegie are the Carnegie Music Hall, Carnegie Library, Carnegie Museum, and Carnegie Art Gallery—all institutions administering to the cultural and intellectual advancement of this community of 737,000 persons.

For 37 years the Carnegie International exhibition of art has brought representative paintings to Pittsburgh from major nations of the world, while out from Pittsburgh have gone expeditions from Carnegie Museum to explore new fields of natural history.

## Gimbel Brothers Buy Store Building

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—A cash transaction involving payment of $5,000,000 was consummated here recently when the Gimbel Department Store purchased its store premises at Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street from the Pittsburgh Business Properties, Inc.

The big store building is 13 stories above and three stories below the street, and contains approximately 750,000 square feet of floor space. The purchase price as shown by the recorded deed is said to be the largest amount paid for any single piece of real estate transferred on the records in recent years.

Jacques Blum, President of Gimbel Brothers, Pittsburgh, said concerning the purchase:

"Our store not only enjoys the advantages of local management but also the business advantages, fashion leadership and purchasing power arising from our affiliation with the Saks Fifth Avenue Stores in New York, Chicago, and Beverly Hills, and Saks Thirty-Fourth Street, New York, and our large Gimbel Stores in New York, Philadelphia, and Milwaukee."


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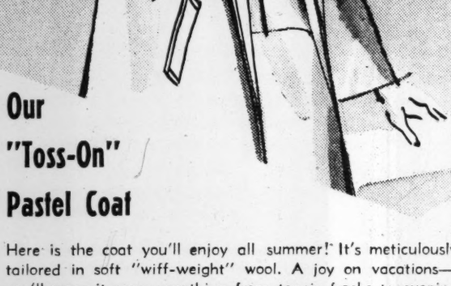


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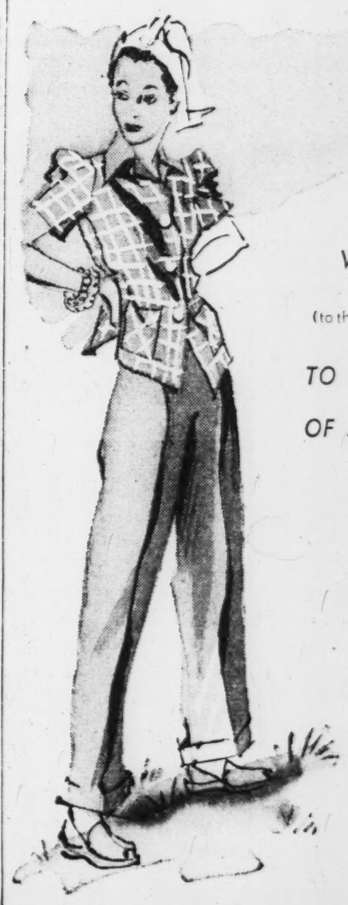

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# Coal Vital to Pittsburgh's Growth—Allegheny Integral Part of City

## One-Hundredth Anniversary Celebrated by 'Allegheny'

By Bruce Buttles

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—"The Reserve Town Laid Out Opposite Pittsburgh" was how the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania formally described the future City of Allegheny when what is now Pittsburgh's "North Side" was launched into history in 1787.

Always dwarfed by its big neighbor just across the Allegheny River, Allegheny City continued for 53 years as a satellite to the big city of the upper Ohio River Valley—until it was granted a municipal charter by the Commonwealth government on April 13, 1840. Then, 67 years later, it drew closer to Pittsburgh again through incorporation as part of the greater city in 1907.

Throughout its entire existence, Allegheny has, however, retained an identity which has defied political union, and this year its residents are observing the one-hundredth anniversary of the first charter as though the city were still an autonomous municipal unit.

Explaining the devotion of North Side citizens in cherishing the history of their community is the fact that what was formerly Allegheny City is one of the largest and most important individual sections of Pittsburgh. It gives Pittsburgh almost half of its population of 665,000 and pays nearly half the taxes. What is more, the North Side is continuing to grow year by year.

### Vision of Founders

Just what future the founders of Allegheny saw in store for their project back in 1787 is a matter of speculation, but it is clear they wished to endow it with the natural advantages of well-kept parks and pleasant streets. To start with, they had the advantage of occupying a comparatively level tract of land along the north banks of the Allegeheny and Ohio rivers, an area broken near its middle by abrupt Monument Hill, upon which a Civil War memorial stands.

Flanking the north and west limits of this site are lofty heights rising to 750 feet from the rivers and providing breezy hilltops over which have sprawled some of the city's attractive residential districts. One of these eminences supplies the location of Riverview Park, upon which is situated Allegheny Observatory.

It was this area which the Commonwealth government back in 1787 ordered surveyed and laid out as a manor, or reserve, of 144 lots, each 60 by 240 feet, in blocks 240 feet square. Four of the blocks, in the exact center of the new community, were reserved for public buildings. Surrounding the whole of the center blocks was the "Commons," an area of 102 acres, designed to serve as a common pasturage for cattle.

### John Irwin First Burgess

It was not until 1828 that Allegheny became a borough through an act of the General Assembly and the citizens elected John Irwin to serve as their first burgess. He was succeeded by Hugh Davis, who served from 1835 to 1838, and by John Morrison from 1839 to 1840—the year of incorporation as a municipality.

Gen. William Robinson, Jr., was elected the first Mayor of Allegheny, and his inauguration on July 17, 1840, is regarded as the formal date of Allegheny's birthday.

While "Old Allegheny" has been observing its one hundredth anniversary since early last winter, the climax of the celebration is scheduled for July 17, when flags and street banners will decorate the city and a huge parade is planned by North Side groups.

Further attention will be given to minor anniversary events later in the year, particularly with respect to the dedication of a new swimming pool on the North Side's Pleasant Valley athletic field.

### Festival and Carnivals

On July 16, North Side groups will provide a festival evening for Pittsburgh as part of their anniversary party. Street carnivals will be held in various parts of the community and there will be dancing in the public squares.

Two days earlier, a feature of the Allegheny Centennial will open in Buhl Planetarium, where paintings of old and modern Allegheny will be exhibited in the main salon.

The climax of the Allegheny celebration has been preceded by numerous special events, ranging from a fashion show to a river regatta.

In addition, Pittsburgh was selected for the première of the motion picture, "Allegheny Uprising," much of the historical background for which was laid in this vicinity. Scenes in the photoplay dramatized the stirring early experience of the pioneer community.

Attics were ransacked for garments worn by prominent Pittsburgh women for a display of fashions covering most of Allegheny's history. Many splendid gowns were displayed at a show held in a department store on the North Side.

### Many Stars in Regatta

The regatta, intended to aid in the revival of rowing here, was run off on the Allegheny River several miles upstream from its junction with the Monongahela. Prominent university and club teams came to Pittsburgh to compete in this feature.

Since Allegheny City enjoyed an interesting literary and artistic background, local amateur dramatic groups have produced several plays during the winter and spring, and such schools have assisted with the production of musical programs.

Taking note of the significance of the community turnout for the centennial, Allegheny schools have made the observance the keynote of their 1940 commencement programs.

Four years before its incorporation, Allegheny had received its first post office from President Andrew Jackson, and after acquiring municipal status, the community expanded rapidly. By 1867, it was ready to annex the adjoining boroughs of Duquesne and Manchester and, later, portions of McClure and Reserve Townships.

### Union Took 70 Years

While a union between Pittsburgh and Allegheny was discussed as early as 1835, it was not until 70 years later that the necessary legislation was obtained for the establishing of greater Pittsburgh. Then the two communities, divided by scarcely discernible boundaries, were united to form a community of 500,000, living on 38 square miles, with 115 ward schools, 400 miles of paved streets and 1,300 acres of public parks.

By the consolidation, the Pittsburgh metropolitan area fulfilled a well-established trend of absorption which has seen more than 30 boroughs and townships lose their political autonomy, but not social identity, in a larger city.

Practically none of the absorbed units has ever surrendered its name, however, so Pittsburghers still cling tenaciously to a multitude of districts, such as Squirrel Hill, Soho, Manchester, East Liberty, Oakland, Shadyside, Homewood, Brushton, Point Breeze, Birmingham and Knoxville, which often are bewildering to the unwarned visitor.

### Independent Facilities

In the case of Allegheny, the free library facilities still are conducted independently of Pittsburgh city government and the Allegheny fire alarm system never has been connected with that of the parent. North Siders likewise have retained civic consciousness through their Allegheny Theater Guild and the new Buhl Planetarium, erected in the heart of their civic center.

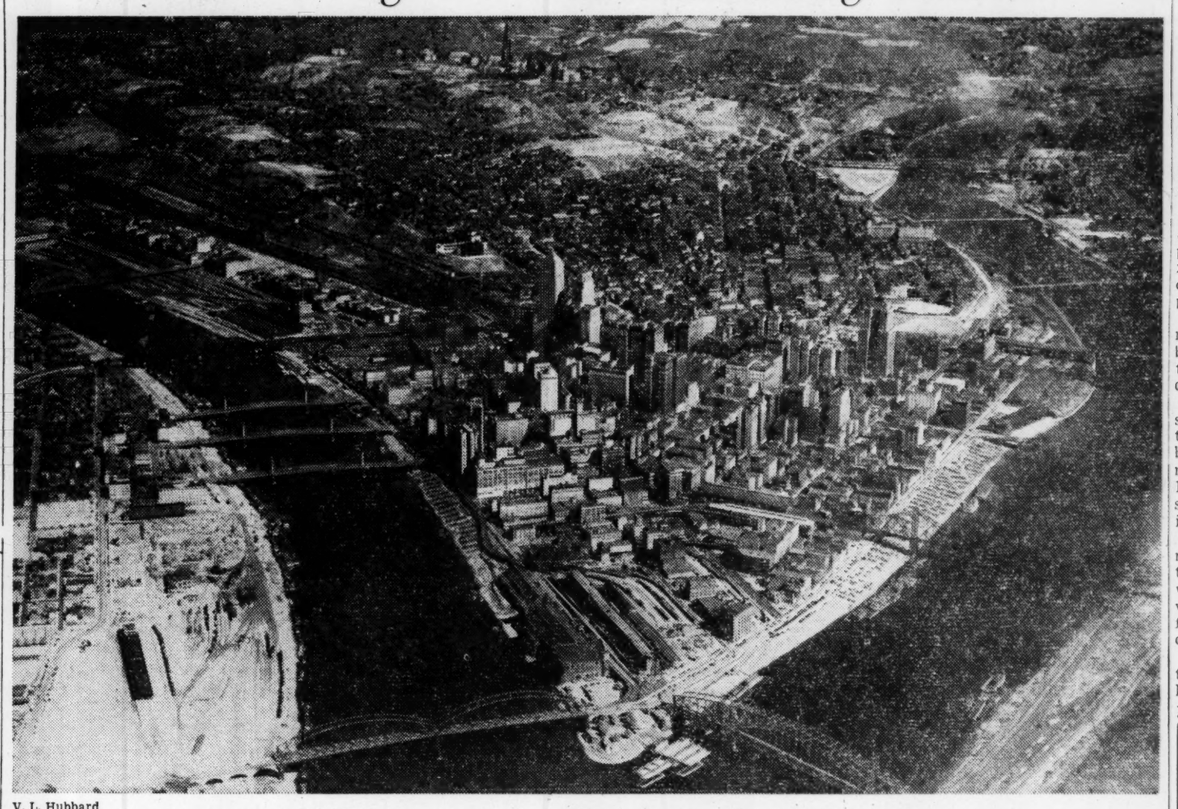
Despite the curious aggregation of neighborhoods which it has assembled, however, Pittsburgh is a unified city based upon the small triangle at "The Point," where the community had its beginning in 1754.

It is this "Golden Triangle" at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers at the headwaters of the Ohio which contains Pittsburgh's chief business and financial buildings. When the city was founded, the confines of the triangle limited it to only 320 acres, or less than half a square mile, but the process of annexation has vastly increased this area.

Charged with general supervision of all financial matters is the City Controller, who acts as the "watch dog" of public affairs in Pittsburgh.

Complicating the problem of local government is the presence of large groups of foreign-born residents, many of whom have only partially assimilated the American tradition. Classes in citizenship and the influence of the public schools are helping to weld these groups into a solidified community

## 'Golden Triangle' Is Pulse of Pittsburgh Business



V. L. Hubbard

**Steel City's Commercial District Widens Backward From 'The Point'**

**This airplane view shows Pittsburgh's downtown district, with residential sections spreading out in the background. In the foreground is the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, these streams uniting to form the Ohio. Virtually all of Pittsburgh's principal bridges can be seen in the picture, as well as boats which ply regularly between various river ports. In the triangle are the city's shopping and theater districts. In this district, too, are many of Pittsburgh's most widely-known streets.**

## Prosperity of Pittsburgh Tied Closely to Cheap Coal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—If one were to select a single word as most important in the economy of Pittsburgh, that word would be "coal." For it is coal—cheap coal—that is the foundation for Pittsburgh's success as a seat of heavy industry, and it is coal, with its promise of marvelous new products from the laboratory test tube, that offers much hope of future prosperity.

There are many types of coal, ranging from peat to anthracite, but it is bituminous with which the Pittsburgh district is solely concerned.

Underlying this part of Pennsylvania are 30 beds of coal, some too thin or too far underground to be commercially minable. The more important beds include the Pittsburgh, Upper Freeport, Redstone, and Kittanning, which run in thickness from four to 16 feet.

In Allegheny County alone nearly one billion tons have been taken from the Pittsburgh bed, which has been most actively developed and is used extensively for the manufacture of coke and chemical by-products.

Throughout the Pittsburgh district, coal is a major product of local effort. Nearly 100,000,000 tons annually are taken from the mines and shipped to all nearby states as well as to points of nearby consumption.

To investigate new products from coal and improve upon existing methods of manufacture, extensive work is constantly being done in the Coal Research Laboratories at Carnegie Institute of Technology and the United States Bureau of Mines, which is studying the production of gasoline from coal.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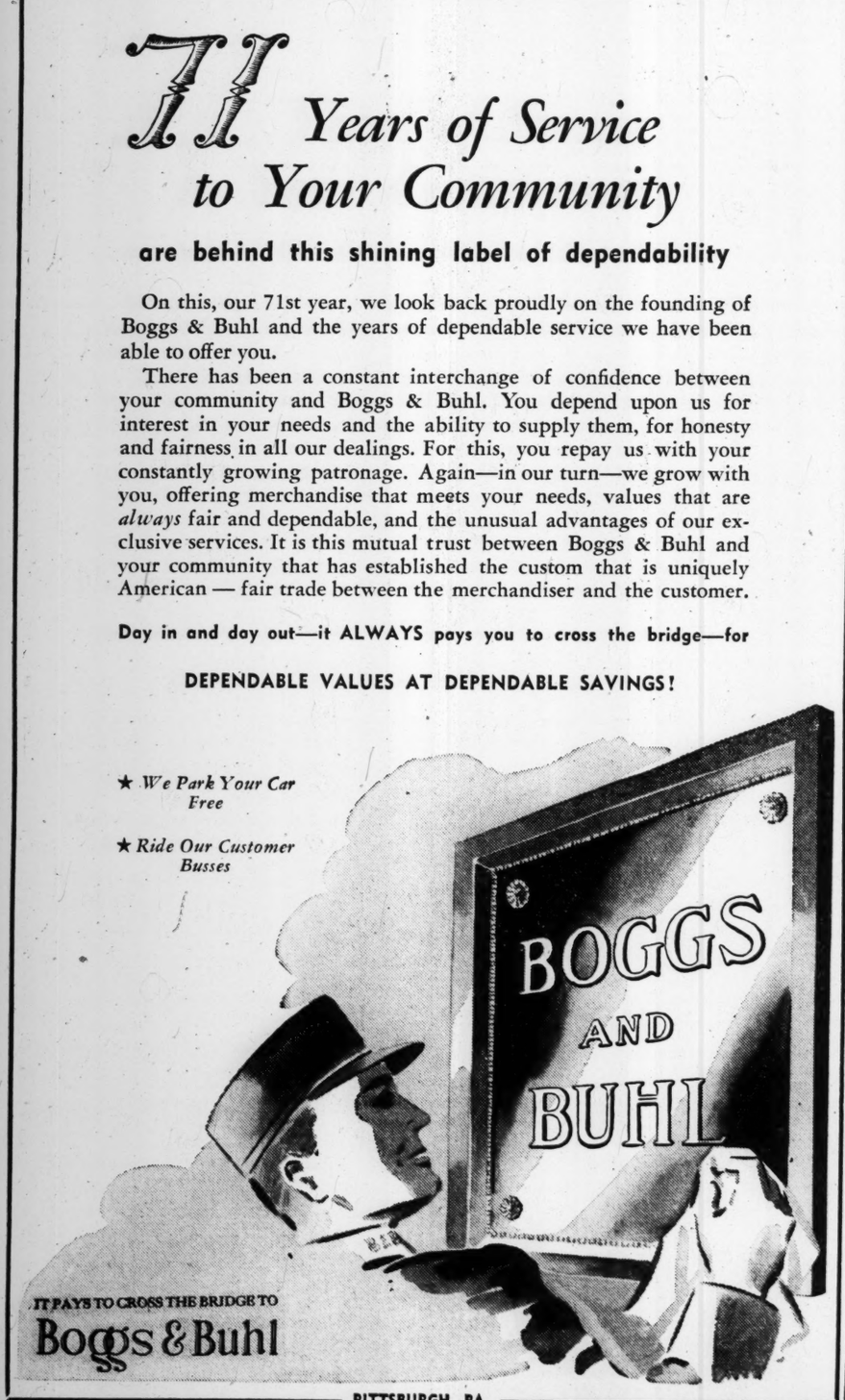

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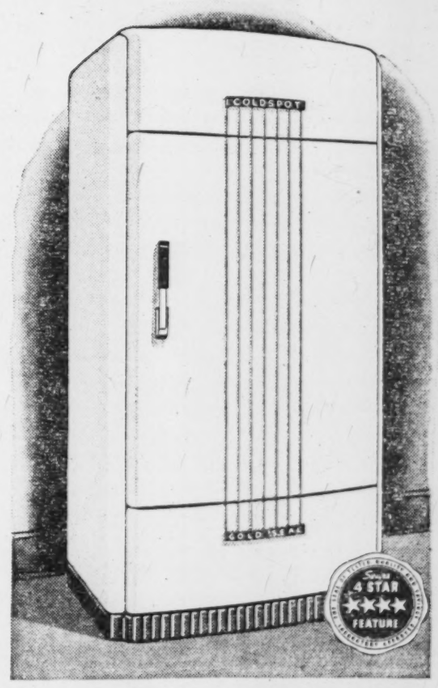

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# Flood Control Brought Nearer In Vicinity of 'City of Rivers'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Modern engineering skill, coupled with liberal Federal funds, has substantially harnessed the flood waters which recurrently roar down upon Pittsburgh—the city of rivers.

Accomplished chiefly in the four years since Congress passed the Flood Control Act of 1936, a vast system of dams and reservoirs is being built to check the flow of streams, improve navigability of inland waterways, and reduce pollution. When the network is completed, United States Army engineers hold that never again will Pittsburgh and the upper Ohio River valley be subjected to the same desperate menace of floods

Eighty per cent of the damage caused by the record high water of March, 1936, they estimate, can be prevented by dam construction work now finished, in process, or in the planning stage. Elimination of the remaining margin of danger is expected through such local protective devices as flood walls and additional reservoirs.

Keystone in the system and the only structure so far completed is the Tygart dam in West Virginia. Restraining the Monongahela at a point near Grafton this huge barrier was placed in operation in 1938. Besides holding flood waters on the river, it has also been an important factor in maintaining Monongahela River traffic over the 100 miles that this stream is navigable above Pittsburgh.

Four dams—Tionest, a creek; Crooked Creek, Mahoning Creek and Loyalhanna Creek—are now under construction, and it is believed that a sixth—the Youghiogheny—will be under way in the near future after the completion of preliminary work.

The rivers here have risen above the flood stage of 25 feet more than 100 times since records were started in 1854. Despite the obvious seriousness of such a record, most of the planning regarding the possibilities of flood prevention dates back only to 1907.

In March of that year, Pittsburgh experienced a flood which reached a crest of 38.7 feet, or nearly 14 feet above flood stage. Soon thereafter citizens organized the Pittsburgh Flood Commission to find means of relief.

Numerous investigations and studies of the problem followed at intervals and there were attempts to interest the Federal Government in providing facilities for controling the waters, but at that time flood control was regarded as a local problem, and it was not until years later that Federal interest became effective.

The local office of the United States Army engineers made a survey ultimately which resulted in a proposed reservoir plan of 10 dams designed to control flood waters at their source. The plan was presented to Congress in 1935, and after the 1936 flood had reached an unprecedented crest of 21 feet above flood stage, the legislation finally was enacted.


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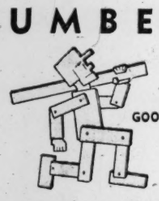

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# Horse-Radish Gave Start To Heinz Firm

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—To do a common thing uncommonly well brings success.

That's what young Henry J Heinz reasoned back in 1869, and the proof that his logic was correct is seen today in the world-wide ramifications of the H. J Heinz Company.

The "common" thing that Mr Heinz set out to accomplish was the manufacture of prepared foods to release women from household drudgery. It was pioneer effort to broaden the leisure of the home by slashing the rituals of daily cooking, canning, bean-baking, pickling and preserving.

**Growth of Industry**

At the start, the product of only three quarters of an acre was needed to supply the small brick factory near Pittsburgh in which the founder of the House of Heinz began his business with a staff of two women and a boy.

Now Heinz products require the crops from 200,000 acres, on which roughly 200,000 persons are engaged in harvesting operations. In the company's 26 factories, 200 salting stations and receiving houses, 114 sales branches and warehouses and more than 250 foreign agencies, more than 17,500 persons are directly employed. And it requires the services of 2,100 salesmen to market Heinz products.

**How It Started**

All this impressive structure stems from an observation which Mr. Heinz made one day when he visited a Pittsburgh market stand and inquired about the contents of a green-glass bottle on a back shelf. The storekeeper told him the bottle held horse-radish, and admitted that the green container was designed to hide the presence of adulterants.

"But if you had pure grated horse-radish without turnips, put up in clear glass, would you be able to sell it?" Mr. Heinz asked.

"I could sell all you could make," replied the grocer.

Thereupon, Mr Heinz, who previously had worked in his father's brickyard, took up the storekeeper's order and began to collect business for the plant he eventually started.

# Pennsylvania Bars Liquor On Turnpike

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—Not a drop of liquor or beer can be purchased by motorists once they enter the $70,000,000 Pennsylvania turnpike, now nearing completion between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, Pa.

The ban against liquor is just one of many novel features attached to Pennsylvania's new "dream highway," which has also barred "hot-dog" stands and has restricted gasoline service stations to a series of 10 architecturally attractive establishments at intervals of 15 miles.

But while tourists will be denied access to the usual type of roadside attraction, every attention has been given to their comfort and convenience in the authorized stations, even to the extent of barber service at a central point.

Shortening the driving distance between Pittsburgh and the State capital by 50 miles, the new highway follows for much of its route the abandoned right-of-way of the former South Penn Railroad, slipping under the Allegheny mountains through a series of tunnels and providing maximum ascending grades throughout of not more than 3 per cent.

Seven miles of tunnels and 11 traffic interchanges will present the only reasons for motorists to slow down as they skim over the new turnpike. Since the facility will not become part of the State highway system until outstanding bonds have been paid off—in about 15 years—normal speed limits of 50 miles an hour do not apply.

Every engineering aid has been provided to encourage rapid travel, including dual-line roadways 24 feet wide, separated by a 10-foot parkway, and designed to permit maximum sight distance. Curves average only one to a mile.

Financed in part by a grant from the Public Works Administration and in part by a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the turnpike is expected to earn from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year from toll charges and eventually to redeem its debt. Motorists will pay their tolls by purchasing tickets just as though they were making a railroad journey, with different fares charged according to the distance traveled.

Trucks, motorbusses and private automobiles are welcomed on the trans-State highway, according to officials of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

# Crime Curbed By Volunteer Parole Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—Adoption during the past year of a special, volunteer probation program, designed to aid the undermanned probation office of the criminal courts, has been found so beneficial here that the arrangement is expected to spread to other parts of Pennsylvania and, possibly to adjacent states.

The program grew out of efforts to remedy unsatisfactory handling of parole matters by an office which had only three field workers available to investigate more than 11,000 parolees and probationers. As a result of this condition, it was found, many parolees who repeatedly got into trouble, were freed without first serving their minimum sentences.

Beginning with the September, 1939, sessions of the Allegheny County Criminal Courts, the three judges—William N. McNaugher, John P. Egan, and Henry Ellenbogen—assigned to duty in these tribunals formulated a system under which they appointed special probation officers to serve as volunteer aides to first offenders from 18 to 21 years old.

Acting as "big brothers" to the persons committed to their care, the special officers have been so helpful, the courts reported recently, that out of 127 cases assigned, only five were returned for further action.

More than 800 citizens of the county have accepted appointment on the Committee of Volunteer Aides, and of these about 90 have been asked to oversee the conduct of persons released on parole or those on suspended sentences.

The program is being carried out under direction of H. R. Haines and J. W. Amshey, member of the regular Allegheny County Probation Office Staff, working directly under J. C. Coulter, Chief Probation officer.

In a file maintained by Mr. Coulter are recorded cases of all individuals who have volunteered to serve as special officers. Among them are business and professional men, religious leaders, and public officials eager to assist in reducing Pittsburgh's crime problem.

## *Pennsylvania Gets 36 Safety Awards*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—Mines and coal companies in Pennsylvania this year captured 36 of the coveted Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association awards for highest honors in mining safety.

Established to honor Joseph A. Holmes, first Chief of the United States Bureau of Mines, the 1940 list of awards included three to individuals for saving a fellow workman, 14 to companies for "extraordinary safety achievement," and 19 to individuals for long-time safety promotion records.

Constant improvement of mining technique, emphasis on individual vigilance, and adoption of specific legislation to prevent unsafe practices were reported to have aided in the reduction of mine accidents.

# Chinese Reduce Bombing Peril By 'Capital in the Country'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHUNGKING — The Provsional Chinese seat of Government, again under heavy Japanese bombing and facing a renewed drive against its supply lines, has already softened the blow somewhat by its "capital in the country," project.

China aims at a virtually 100 per cent removal of Government offices from the city to safer locations nearby, fully equipped and linked by rapid-transit roads as well as telephones.

In addition, Chungking's new dugouts, including private ones for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other high officials with the appointments of a comfortable sitting room, are doing yeoman service.

In charge of the "capital in the country" project is Dr. T. F. Tsiang, whose name is pronounced "Chiang" like that of the Generalissimo but who has adopted a different spelling in order that no one may even think he is a distant relative of General Chiang. Dr. Tsiang is head of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, and is regarded as an important figure in the "Chungking Brain Trust," but in the work under discussion he functions as chairman of the Capital Removal Committee.

Strictly speaking, offices will still be in the city, for Chungking has recently been enlarged. But they will be in the rather remote suburbs, and maps indicating where they are to go are marked "Secret." A quick survey of the approximate area indicates that even with maps, the invading airmen would have quite a difficult time of it to pick out any great proportion of the new capital—while effective air-bombing would appear well-nigh impossible.

Forty-one units, all told, are covered in the plans of Dr. Tsiang and his associates. The various ministries are each counted as one unit. The National Government appropriated $2,500,000 (Chinese, about $175,000 United States) for the work, but surprisingly large results have been achieved at trifling outlay. In one instance it was found possible to convert an extensive private house. In another case a temple is being changed over into a Government office. Many of the units will lie some distance off main roads and virtually all will be most difficult to identify from the air, while of course the workers will have dugout protection as is now the case in the city.

It might seem that great inconvenience would be caused. But the telephone system is now very good, the offices will be connected by good roads, and many of the units will become virtual villages or will amalgamate with villages.

"Already we have encountered some interesting by-products of this progressive removal work," says Dr. Tsiang. "One Ministry had in the families of its personnel 275 children. To these were added children from the near-by locality so that a new school with 500 pupils was set up. Moreover the rate of the schoolteacher's pay was increased. We find a new spirit developing among our officials as they come into close touch with the people.

"When we began to deal with the temples, the idea developed of having priests trained to be meteorologists and help the Government in its work. So now 50 priests are undergoing such training. Soon we may have reports coming in on weather conditions from various remote points where these priests can assist us."

**Dugouts From Solid Rock**

Chungking was admittedly not prepared for bombing early in 1939 and it said more persons were killed by fires and falling buildings than by bombs. Since then the authorities have been working day and night carving public and private dugouts from the solid rock on which the city is built. It is estimated today that there are enough dugouts for 300,000 people.

Now all hotels, banks and office buildings have adjoining dugouts for guests and staff members.

The Ta Kung Pao and other Chinese newspapers have their presses installed in dugouts. The Hankow Herald, the only English daily in Chungking, suspended publication during the last two weeks of April to move their machinery into a newly completed dugout. The Central News Agency's dugout is equipped with shortwave radio receiving and sending sets and desks and typewriters for editors and reporters. The China Motion Film Corporation has a studio built under 40 feet of rock with "rooms" for developing and cutting and a small power plant to supply current during blackouts.

The city's electric light company has installed two auxiliary plants in undisclosed places in the city in case the main plant is destroyed. The waterworks plant is also prepared for any emergency.

# New Additions Daily Swell Britain's Fifth Column Arrests

**LONDON, July 10 (AP)—A new emergency powers bill providing for special courts in certain areas to try and punish offenders "as may be required by the military situation" was introduced today in Commons.**

From Dispatches of the Associated Press

The dragnet of Britain's anti-Fifth Column campaign draws little distinction between high-ranking officials and obscure Britons as new arrests daily swell the estimated 750 British citizens already interned.

The latest arrest to stir Britain was that of Admiral Sir Barry Domville, former Director of the British Naval Intelligence, and Lady Domville.

Both are now disclosed to have been taken to separate prisons July 8 under charges the nature of which was not disclosed. The Admiral, who retired in 1936, was known as a friend of Heinrich Himmler, head of Germany's Gestapo, and had twice been the guest of Reichsführer Hitler. He was chairman of the pro-German organization "The Link." Brian Bernard Carroll, Treasurer of the British Union of Fascists, was arrested at the same time.

**Seek New Methods**

With the lessons of Fifth Column activity and their results in Norway, the Low Countries and France still fresh in British memory, Scotland Yard is continually seeking new methods for stamping out this menace.

Sailors, soldiers, airmen, policemen, letter carriers, and other uniformed government employees, for example, were recently warned to guard their uniforms against theft. Police and postmen were ordered to report the loss of even one button.

At another time the German-born wife of a Royal Air Force sergeant was recently sentenced to 10 years in prison for trying to obtain arms to protect enemy invaders. A male accomplice was sentenced to 14 years for the same offense.

Even seemingly small offenses receive severe punishment, as for example the lot of one William Saxon-Steer, violinist, who was sentenced recently to seven years' imprisonment for pasting in a telephone booth a label giving the wave length of a German broadcasting station masquerading as British. A similar case was recorded recently when a member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, employed as a telephone operator, was sent to jail for three months for repeating a rumor that parachutists had landed in an English town.

**Feeling Indicated**

The tenor of popular feeling against possible Fifth Columnists was seen recently in Belfast when it was suggested in the North Ireland Parliament that every man be interned who met German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop during the latter's visit to Ulster just before the war broke out. Premier Lord Craigavon replied: "Send me the names—I will see that they are put away."

The problem of rounding up or even keeping track of possible Fifth Column suspects is one of grave concern to British officials, especially considering that there are some 82,360 refugees in the country—51,000 Germans, 4,750 Austrians, 3,000 Poles, 1,600 Dutch, 13,900 Belgians, 7,450 Czechs, and 930 Spaniards.

Measures similar to those taken in Britain against actual or potential agents of foreign powers are being taken in other countries. The Straits Settlements Government decided recently to intern all enemy aliens, following the arrest of 25 Germans.

Canada on July 2 received the recommendation that capital punishment be introduced for certain treasonable activities.

In Spain the activities of the Axis powers have continued to be a mystery. Recently the British Broadcasting Company announced that it had information to the effect that 60,000 German soldiers in plain clothes were already in Spain and that others had arrived at the Spanish frontier.

# Depression Proved Stimulus To Married Women Workers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 9—The story of married women workers, why they work, what they earn, how they spend their money and the effects of their working on family life, were graphically reported here last night to the Nation's leading business and professional women by Dr. Ruth Shallcross, Director of the Research Department of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Dr. Shallcross made known the results of a married woman worker survey among business and professional women launched last July and based on a sampling questionnaire to the Federation's members.

For more than a year a special committee headed by Mrs. Mary Beard has been at work with Dr Shallcross endeavoring to discover the differences between the expenditure habits of married and single working women in the Federation. The Committee has also been endeavoring to know approximately the percentage of Federation members who might be affected adversely by legislation designed to prohibit married women from working.

Many pioneer facts regarding the contribution of married women to the economy of the United States were brought out by Dr. Shallcross in her report. Her study is based on questionnaire returns from a well-tested representative sample of the entire 71,000 members, as of June, 1939.

She reported, too, that 76 per cent of the Federation members live in towns of less than 50,000; that about 56 per cent are single, 28 per cent married, and 16 per cent are widowed, divorced or separated.

The study shows that of the members in public employment 36 per cent are married, 52 per cent single and 41 per cent widowed, divorced or separated. Five per cent of the single women make over $4,000 4.7 per cent between $3,000 and $4,000, and 27 per cent above $2,000. Returns to the questionnaire indicate that, on the whole, single women are better paid than married women who work. The reason for this lies in the better training and longer period of advancement. A very large majority of married women who were working, except those who married since the depression, have been working between five and ten years, seeming to prove that few women in the group did not work after marriage until the depression came.

Another point developed by the study was that married women do not work while their children are small, but seek work when their children no longer need their constant care. Additional family income seems to be needed to carry the expenses of clothing and education of children beyond the elementary grades.

**Many Support Defendants**

Of those working in private employment 31.5 per cent of the married women and 4.2 per cent of the single and 2 per cent of those once married support themselves only partially. In public employment 20.5 per cent of the married women, and 1.5 per cent of the single and 1.2 per cent of those once married have outside help in their support.

All of these trends, Dr. Shallcross pointed out, indicate that between 20 and 30 per cent of the married women work to improve their standard of living, usually to meet mortgage payments on their homes. In public employment 36.9 per cent of the married women support themselves and one dependent, as compared with 25.7 per cent of the single and 25.8 per cent of those once married.

Returns from the questionnaires show that 32.8 per cent of all single women support themselves and one or more adults and that 3.5 per cent support children.

**Taking Care of Home**

"That married women give more employment in their own homes than single women is shown by the questionnaire," Dr. Shallcross said. "We found that 38 per cent of the married working women have their household work done by someone outside the family, while only 14.6 per cent of the single working women and 24.9 per cent of those once married pay an outsider to do their housework. This is a very important point when it is considered that the married working woman passes on her wages to a large per cent by giving employment to others.

"Working married women hire outside help to care for their children, and this is the exact group who have children under ten years of age. The tendency to allow children to care for themselves while the mother works, a tendency leading to delinquency some say, is not borne out by the survey.

"Between 70 to 85 per cent of the working married women as compared with 37 per cent of the single do their own marketing. While the majority of married women with children hire their housework done and their children cared for by outsiders, they still retain the function of choosing the food their families eat.

"The survey showed that the majority of business and professional women who maintain households eat at home. Percentages of married working women who eat in restaurants, except for lunches, run slightly higher than those for single working women."

# Prisoners of War and Families Linked by Red Cross Letters

**BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 10 (AP)—The establishment of a clearing house here to determine the fate of lost war pilots has been announced by the International Aeronautic Federation.**

**All countries will send information as to foreign fliers falling on their soil. Princess Martha Bibescu, the Rumanian novelist, will be in charge of the Bureau.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross through its Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War from Sept. 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, received and dispatched more than one million letters between prisoners and their families.

Incoming lists of prisoners have assumed "terrifying proportions," according to a recently published report of the bureau. An overwhelming number of inquiries is also pouring in from families residing in occupied countries and persons having relatives at the front.

The International Red Cross Committee prepares its questionnaires based on these inquiries, then awaits opportunities to send them out. It undertakes the search for missing persons and fugitives, as well as the inspection of prisoners' camps.

Every incoming letter at Geneva, and there were up to 6,000 of them daily when the Agency first opened last fall, contains an inquiry or request of some sort. According to a mutual agreement made between the International Red Cross Society and the various nations, the latter are obliged to transmit promply all available personal data regarding every prisoner of war, whether alive or deceased, and every fugitive, to the Red Cross of his native land.

**Reports Filed at Geneva**

All this information is then forwarded to the Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War at Geneva, where it is filed. Next a search is being made for the relatives of an individual who will, as soon as reached, be notified accordingly.

Once contact has been established between relatives and prisoners, the Bureau also transmits packages and money orders upon payment of the regular rates. Here certain rules and regulations have to be observed. It is not permitted to send just anything to prisoners' camps, especially when the same are located in countries were certain goods or articles of food are strictly rationed. Prisoners are not allowed to receive things which officers in command could not afford.

Strict neutrality is the keynote of all International Red Cross activities. The employees and large staffs of volunteer workers are not permitted to voice their likes or dislikes for any nation. They are obliged to look after the interests of different nations in a perfectly impartial manner.

**Care of Fugitive Children**

Included in the activities of the Central Information Bureau is the care for fugitive children when they reach a place of refuge without any relatives, and when they are too small to furnish any particulars about themselves.

Despite generous donations by the Swiss Federal Council and the city of Geneva making the establishment of the Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War possible in the present crisis, it is pointed out by the bureau that help from other sources is badly needed.

The present relief work is based upon service in the first World War, when International Red Cross workers took charge of the veritable armies of foreign war refugees who passed through Switzerland. Refugees were welcomed, fed, clothed and cheered up upon their arrival at Geneva or Schaffhausen.

Relief Bureaus for Prisoners of War were also established in Switzerland, and mail matter of mountainous proportions was forwarded by the Federal postal authorities to prisoners of war and their families, entirely free of charge.

A Swiss Academic Relief Association looked after the book needs of students who were prisoners of war, and a Swiss Relief Commission for War Hostages undertook to locate hostages and establish contact for them with their families and friends.

# Canada Is Urged To Help Forests

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — An international commission to improve relations between Canadian newsprint manufacturers and consumers in the United States, and appointment of provincial forest commissions of nonpartisan experts was recommended here recently by Frank Carrel, Liberal member of the Quebec Legislature.

The steps would be designed to bolster Canada's forest industries, which "because of political partisanship," Mr. Carrel asserted, had been administered negligently and even wastefully.

Such steps are necessary, he believed, along with increased government aid, to preserve Canada's forests as one of the country's greatest economic assets, and also to enable the industry to compete in foreign markets with nations like Japan and Russia.


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## *Crossword Quiz Answers*

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## Charm of Madeleine Carroll Rooted in Unselfishness

### In Her Poise, Serenity Under Trouble and Tireless Service to Others Is a Lesson for Us All

By Lupton A. Wilkinson

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Talking with former President Hoover in New York early in June, I asked if I might come to Palo Alto to gather some material I had long wanted to write about Mrs Hoover and him. "Well," he said, in his thoughtful way, "we might do that when this trouble is over." At the time, the phrase struck me as history's most complete understatement—what was going on in Europe at that moment, and what forboded, to be referred to as "this trouble!"

Later I did some thinking. Mr. Hoover practices an engineer's exactness in choice of words. The saneness of the viewpoint grew: to regard one's personal crises, or general crises—however great—merely as "trouble" to be corrected. What else are they?

To remain serene in times of stress preserves integrity. By integrity I mean not just honesty. I mean wholeness. The word implies preservation of all one's resources for affirmative contribution.

During late May and early June I was privileged, day by day, to observe an inspiring example of this state of being and its result. The person with whom, in a small way, I was working was Miss Madeleine Carroll, the motion picture actress, who comes of Irish-French stock, though she was born in West Bromwich, England.

Miss Carroll's contributions, during what must have been the most trying (Mr. Hoover's fashion of apparent understatement!) three weeks of her life, were both large and affirmative. Working under orders like a soldier, seeing industrial leaders, editors, whomever she was told, making unpublicized talks to small groups of young people, Miss Carroll was enlisting important aid, both for the present and for the future, in the task of helping refugees—those victims of a disaster they wrought not. She had fine qualifications for her task; we shall examine them later.

**Her Poise Remarkable**

I never heard Miss Carroll mention the horrors of war. The tenor of her thought can be evidenced by these words, which are hers:

"Now is the time to talk living. Knowing that hundreds of thousands of young men our age will not be here to take part in the future, we realize that the rebuilt world must be of our making.

"If the young men of the European democracies are to be absent, and the children are to be allowed to grow into bewildered and handicapped youth, who will rebuild the world? Who will have the hope, the courage, the strength?

"We must bind up the wounds, and see that the children of today, the youth of tomorrow, are nourished—with bread and hope. And we must examine our own souls to see if we are ready for our task of rebuilding a world—we who do not have bombs for breakfast."

And again, to a group of young people, she said:

"We will have to carry the burden. I hope you will allow me to say we—because, having worked for four years side by side with young Americans, loving them and appreciating them as I do, I want you to let me share in this, the greatest crusade that has ever been. The world of the future will be what the youth of a war-free democracy make it."

Behind Miss Carroll's tireless activity, and an exterior gracious, smiling and inspiring, moiled personal drama, making each day's choice—whether to continue this work or yield to other strong calls—a new, difficult decision. New York was not at all where she had expected to be.

**How She Saved Time**

Those other compulsions had caused her, during the last days of shooting the picture, "Northwest Mounted Police," to undertake, in Hollywood, simultaneous preparation for a following picture. This was so that she might secure leave through demonstration that she was ready to begin "Virginia" immediately on return. The preparation included fittings and photographic tests for seventeen changes of costume—with suitable varieties of hairdress. I happened to call at Miss Carroll's studio dressing-room at 6:30 the evening of her fifth day of double work. This day she made her final eleven photographic tests, involving seven hours under hot lights. "Rest periods" were only for changing costume and hairdress. The night before, and each night that week, she had either "shot" in "Northwest Mounted Police," or fitted costumes, till close on midnight.

By a miracle which those around her now accept as commonplace, Miss Carroll showed no weariness. Her eyes were clear, her face unlined, her voice evenly modulated. Indeed, sitting, her hands folded in her lap, wearing a delicately flowered blue and white evening dress, she would have looked like the popular conception of a pampered darling, except for one fact: her extraordinary blonde beauty glows with a quality transcending "glamour."

"My!" was the best I could manage. "You look mighty dressed up."

She spoke with characteristic directness: "You know what Winthrop Aldrich is doing in town?"

"Yes." (Mr. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, was to explain, at a dinner given by Darryl Zanuck, plans for a national effort on behalf of Allied refugees. And he was to ask Hollywood's co-operation.)

"Well," Miss Carroll went on, "I sat next to him at lunch today, and he said something to me that I think will upset my life. He's coming by in a moment to take me to Darryl's." She sighed. I knew she had a reservation on the Atlantic Clipper the following Wednesday.

**She Was Needed Here**

What Mr. Aldrich had said at lunch was: "You have no right to go to France just now. There you will be another mouth to feed. Here you can exert your influence and individuality to help provide food for thousands over there." What Miss Carroll answered, at the Zanuck dinner was: "I'll stay, at least awhile. I have pledges in Paris. But I'll help here, before I go."

So, in New York, Miss Carroll was resisting, daily, strong pulls toward Europe. Her mother was in an English town, between the Channel and London. At Saudreville, Miss Carroll's home, twenty-six miles southwest of Paris, were quartered 200 children, whose food and clothes were the actress' accepted responsibility. She had been living in California in a sixty-dollar-a-month rented house, and effecting other economies, and was ready to "place tents on the lawn and take another 200." To make the situation more poignant, the young man in whom she admitted she was "most interested" was Captain of a French bomber during history's most terrible battle. She had received a letter from him, written the night the German push began; and no word since. He was a civilian, a man of peace trained suddenly for war; and in his letter telling her he was ordered with his crew to advanced duty, he had said: "We are scarcely experienced enough to be honored in this way." And no further word, during all that battle!

**Raises Money for Relief**

With these cross-currents swirling behind her smile, Miss Carroll was a private in the ranks, but a very effective one, in enlisting support for some of the organizations that since have formed the Committee for the Care of European Children. She was of especial aid to the then forming Allied Relief Fund, soliciting ships, food, personnel, co-operation from industrial organizations. New York was in a rather disgraceful panic at that time, as Paris was bombed and Hitler drew closer. Daily comment about Miss Carroll, from those with whom she was in contact, ran: "Why, she doesn't seem to be afraid at all! How can she have her mind on peace? It gives one strength just to talk with her."

On June 10, with Hitler 35 miles from Paris, Miss Carroll thought she had earned the right to go "to those who love me and near whom I should be." So, at last, she boarded the Atlantic Clipper. The results of that trip, whatever they may be, will have been dealt with by the news correspondents. I should like merely to tell a little story, illuminating the source—the technique, if you like—of that individual appeal which she used so effectively for Mr. Winthrop Aldrich and his associates in refugee relief.

She told me the story long ago. It was about a small blonde child in the smoky mining town of West Bromwich, England. At home, where an ascetic, scholarly father lived in a world of books (he was a school teacher), reigned an atmosphere of stern silence. On the street and at school, where the little blonde girl wore socks in the French manner—and, the children thought, 'was overly polite—the child stifled a not-very-happy, alien feeling.

**What Her Mother Said**

The mother said to this small daughter: "I may not ever have anything to give you. Certainly not money. But I'd like to equip you with one accomplishment, that no one can take away: charm. Who comes to this house each day? The grocer boy, the postman, the milk man. I want you to see, every day, that each of them goes away feeling better for having stopped here. That is charm." So young Madeleine waited at the door, each day, to chat. She would say to the grocer boy: "My mother thinks we're lucky to have a boy like you, who never forgets anything." And to the postman: "It isn't just the letters you bring, Mr. Dickinson. You're so cheerful. It's nice to see you just walking down the street." And to the milk man: "How is everybody at your house, Mr. Cade? You know, we sort of feel as if you're a member of our family, seeing you every day." Once she asked him about his cows' health!

When I first heard that story I thought that artificiality might easily have resulted, and said so. "I don't think so," Miss Carroll answered. "It gets to be a very real pleasure, seeing people about you feel happy. The technique part of it's long since become unconscious. And I enjoy the results. The happiness reflects back to you. It's like—bread on the waters."

**Her Serenity Helps Others**

Miss Carroll's serenity in the face of strain must have deep springs. One human being is presumptuous to attempt to analyze such resources in another. But I think we have revealed one reason why people, having talked with her, feel more important, and useful, and strong. And why they are persuaded to do and give largely.

Watching the effects in New York of the unique application of charm—as defined by Miss Carroll's mother—I thought more than once of that mother.

When we sow we cannot know on what heights, or to what useful purpose, the seed may come to blossom.

A flourishing community art club—the Old York Road Art Guild—founded in a Pennsylvania town, holds an outdoor sketch class.

## Community Art Club Develops Neighborhood Talent

### Organized by Three Women, Old York Road Art Guild Is Meeting Need of Artists and Laymen Alike

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Elkins Park, Pa.

When three women's hunger for art stirs them to organize an art club, and 300 people attend its first feast—that is news!

The club here described—the Old York Road Art Guild—was formed by one art student, one professional artist and one experienced clubwoman. But many additional offers from seasoned workers culminated finally in a board of directors which included former art chairmen, teachers, and public spirited citizens from within a radius of about 20 miles. Membership was opened to the public—without any discrimination. This assured the club of general support, making it possible to secure through gifts of complimentary memberships many speakers for the programs. After a careful study of art club by-laws, the local art needs, and the service expected of such an organization, the club announced itself to the community through invitations sent to schools, clubs, civic groups, galleries and youth leaders.

The first meeting, held in a large department store salon and open to the public, featured an "Art Information Please" program with outstanding authorities in art acting as the "experts." This program alone furnished material for many school programs, and numerous requests for speakers' engagements resulted from this meeting.

A special charter-membership fee was established for one month in order to assure payment of all debts incurred for the first meeting. One hundred persons joined! At this meeting the art director described the advantages open to all members on program days, the classes to be formed, and the club's efforts to promote artists and their work.

Announcement of the features planned for the year's program assured the members of a feast equally palatable to the artist and to the layman. Music, the dance, literature, fashion, and nature study, each considered in relationship to art, held a place on the club's program.

The starting of bi-weekly book-review teas, of one-man shows, of lectures on art in the public schools, and participation in State art exhibitions, were some of the responses to the new ventures.

By cataloguing the members' talents, a clearing house of service became soon effective for artists. And in this way specialists have been supplied to neighboring art organizations.

Each meeting stresses a different phase of art—art in music, art in the dance, art in fashion, etc. The program for one meeting, with an orchid motif for its theme, was so outstanding that the Orchid Society of Pennsylvania donated valuable specimens to help demonstrate the use of flowers in various media.

The exhibition this time displayed orchids in various media—in water colors, oils, crayons, plastics, wood, needlework, pottery and other media. The platform, flanked with growing orchid plants, was in itself an interesting horticultural display. Facts about the orchids and the growth and culture of them as a hobby were told by the guest speaker. She demonstrated the flower's relationship to fashion with a style show. Prizes were given, according to popular vote, for the best painting and for the best piece of craft work.

The one money-making project required to help finance the maintenance of the studio is a spring pilgrimage of three conducted tours to near-by famous artists' studios. The tickets for these tours have proved not only popular but very remunerative.

Irma Rosenau

## Faces of 100,000 Children Turn Wistfully Toward the United States

### Wholehearted Is the Response of American Parents as They Welcome British Evacuees

Barbara E. Scott Fisher

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

America again turns to big business—the mothering business. Never in the history of the world has the true sense of motherhood and what it entails faced so broad a front. Women are lifting themselves from the narrow confines of mine and thine, and are opening their hearts and arms to embrace children in a far more generous and universal sense.

Today we women are confronted with the business of mothering many of the little wide-eyed children of Great Britain whose parents, day by day, make the fateful choice of parting with their boys and girls while they may, or holding them in Britain to face the weary days and endless nights of the German attack. No Solomon ever had to make a sterner or more unselfed judgment.

But if these British mothers and fathers could have been with me the other day, at the new headquarters of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, 215 Fourth Avenue, in New York, a weight would have dropped from their shoulders. Never has there been a more spontaneous and wholehearted response to any world need than was evident on all sides in the establishing of this broad-bosomed enterprise. We American women have worked and worked diligently for many worthy causes at various times in the past. But in every aspect of this new collective activity to aid little children fleeing from the war, you sense a tender eagerness, almost a yearning, to do the right thing in the right way—an awareness of deep responsibility. Little groups of motherly women conferred earnestly with women of a more executive type. "When can we expect the children? When will the first groups arrive? Where do I file my application for children?" A thousand and one questions poured out in every office from women who love little children and have homes and hearts large enough to care for them.

Marshall Field, Chairman of this vast enterprise in human kindness, impresses every applicant for children with the necessity for sincerity and an understanding of the values of life when he says: "The United States Committee for the Care of European Children is extremely conscious of the responsibility the American people take in bringing children from abroad. This responsibility might, under conceivable circumstances, last a long time. Care must be taken that this is realized by everyone concerned."

**Deep Desire to Help**

In co-operation with the State Department and Federal Immigration authorities, this Committee has inaugurated a system to facilitate the movement of children from Great Britain to this country. In other words it has implemented the overflowing desire of American mothers and fathers, in these United States of ours, so that they may be of active service in rescuing little children from the havoc and dreadfulness of war.

Just as these New York offices are thronged with American men and women eager to share this responsibility, so the American Embassy in London is besieged with anxious British parents seeking ways and means to get their children out of increasing peril into the security of the United States.

The Committee has already cut innumerable red-tape tangles. Now, children may come to this country unaccompanied. They will come in under the regular immigration quota, which allows 6,500 each month from Great Britain. More than 100,000 children are already registered for entrance here and in Canada. As these little immigrants will be allowed to bring only ten pounds sterling—somewhere in the neighborhood of $40—no matter how well-to-do their parents may be, careful thought must be given to financial arrangements here. For there is no telling how long these young visitors, ranging from five to sixteen, may be with us.

**What Can You Do?**

There are four ways in which you can help. First, and fundamentally, contribute funds. Second, take into your homes children who are either relatives or friends. Third, take unknown children—to love and support; and give your small guests a home that will sing for the joy of having them. Or, fourth, provide financial support for their care in other homes than your own, or in institutions.

On the Fourth of July the Committee launched its fund-raising campaign, which has a $5,000,000 goal And it is estimated that before July has passed into history, child-placing and fund-raising agencies will have been set up all over the United States Within the next few weeks the first contingent of yellow-haired, blue-eyed youngsters will be pointing out the Statue of Liberty, in Cockney and Oxford accents alike, as they sail up New York bay. And we shall love them all equally.

Some of the questions on the application blanks to be made out by Americans who desire to receive an English child or children in their homes for the duration of the war are searching. You are likely to be asked the number of children in your own family and their names and ages. And if they attend private or public schools. In fact a knowledge of the school situation in your locality is necessary, even if you have no bairns of your own, because these little Britishers will be wanting and entitled to the best we have to give.

"Have you ever been in England?" is another of the questions asked. And so is: "Do you know anything about English life, or do you have any special connections there?" So many Americans can answer yes to the questions about English life. Because many of us have a deep appreciation of everything that English home life means, with its lovely gardens which, as Kipling says, "were not made by saying, 'Oh, how lovely,' and sitting in the shade."

Through books, plays and movies, we have come to know its jolly games played in bright blazers—cricket and bowls and punting along the quiet, dappled reaches of the shady Thames; its cross-country walks through hidden lanes and green fields. So many of us over here know and love Britain. How fortunate for us all.

**Boy or Girl Wanted?**

"Do you prefer a boy or a girl?" is one of the more difficult questions on the list. It's a pretty hard one to answer—unless you can have both a boy and a girl. And the next inquiry is a bit difficult, too. Reduced to simple terms, it is—Do you want your young Britisher to be a country child with the song of skylarks still fresh in his ears, or a contented city dweller who knows no water more silvery and enchanting than his loved Serpentine in Hyde Park, or whose greatest adventure in life has been pushing a little sailboat from the edge of the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens just beyond his reach, and then hoping for someone with a longer stick—or else for a mischievous breeze? This is a sober question indeed. Which child would one prefer?

If you receive a child, you are challenged next, would you be prepared to care for him under all circumstances, and be responsible for his proper care in the event of any emergency? It takes a real mother to know the answer to this one. She knows it means being lovingly ready for the little and big things that call themselves emergencies in the daily round. It means to be an expert at this mothering business. The world's biggest business. The business which pays dividends no money can measure and nothing can take away.

We American women have before us an opportunity of tremendous import. Let us give this mothering business all we've got, and like all real mothers, stay with it!

## This Kitchen Blossomed

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The kitchen is the most attractive room in the house for the modern homemaker who lets color set the stage. The numbers of color schemes and combinations are endless.

One young bride has what she calls her "vegetable kitchen." With an appreciative eye for the gay and artistic, and a definite sense of loyalty to the vegetable kingdom, she has achieved an artistic masterpiece.

She has had her walls painted pea green, and the ceiling done in corn yellow, to match the sheer corn-yellow voile curtains, trimmed and tied back with narrow strips of tomato red. The linoleum is a stunning marbleized mixture of all three colors.

Proud of her color achievement, she displays it in the best possible light—a strong central unit in the ceiling, supplemented with a good bulb over the stove and another over the sink. No dull days nor dark nights for her, in a gay kitchen constantly flooded with light!

But she hasn't stopped there. She planned her basic equipment just as carefully. With the judgment of a more experienced homemaker, she chose a porcelain enameled range in immaculate white as the center of her working unit, flanked by the porcelain-topped work table, refrigerator, and sink, all surrounded with ample cupboard space to save time, labor, and steps.

Porcelain enamel was her choice as the finish for all this equipment, because its smooth, hard surface withstands wear and tear. Color-constant and highly resistant to scratching, no hot dish can mar it; no moisture, grease or stain can spot it. It is easily and quickly cleaned with a damp cloth.

Tucked into a conveniently placed knife-rack on the wall—also finished in matching color—are several good sharp knives that do well all the cutting jobs in the kitchen. Near by hang scissors for cutting dates, dicing bacon, or shredding lettuce. Hanging on its proper hook is a sturdy egg beater with a smaller, cup-size one beside it. This wise bride never cries over onions, for her well-covered onion chopper relieves her of that grief. She keeps paper towels at hand for draining bacon, wiping out greasy dishes and pans before washing, and for general utility as laundry savers.

She has a radio, too, which brings into her kitchen the latest cookery suggestions, recipes, and modern ideas that the nation's homemaking leaders have to offer.

In one corner is her own small desk, of matching color also, together with a smart book-shelf for cook books, recipes, and pamphlets. And in a tiny alcove a breakfast counter, charmingly fitted out and conveniently arranged for speedy but satisfying breakfasts.

Her modern kitchen, of vegetable hue, is truly "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

## Lemon Juice Improves Fruit Salads

Fresh fruits, such as bananas, apples, avocados, peaches, and pears, used for salads, may be kept light in color and are improved in flavor by covering or sprinkling with lemon juice.

## Economical Hard Sauce

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Hard sauce called for so much butter that it had always been rated in the luxury list of our budget. However, the family liked it so much and in such large quantities that it was plainly up to the cook to do some experimenting. She achieved a delicious economical hard sauce thusly:

To
2 cups confectioner's sugar add
1 rounded tablespoon butter. Blend thoroughly and add
1 teaspoon vanilla and enough
Boiling water to make a very soft sauce. Place in icebox one hour before serving. The creamy, delicious result will deserve all the compliments it's sure to receive.

And by-the-way, when you next make a bread pudding to accompany the foregoing sauce, try blending in either half a glass of grape jelly or two heaping tablespoons of orange marmalade before baking.

(Mrs.) O. P. R., Mass.

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# Chicago White Sox at Fenway Park Tomorrow—Final Qualifying Round Today

## Red Sox Ready for Home Stand Against the West

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Three and a half games off the pace and confident of regaining the American League lead during this 10-day home stand against the West, the Red Sox tomorrow open a three-game Fenway Park series with the Chicago White Sox. The series runs through Saturday, and on Sunday comes a double-header with the improved St. Louis Browns.

The home stand includes 13 contests. Following the trio with Chicago, the Joe Cronins take on the Browns for three, the Detroit Tigers for four and the Cleveland Indians for three. There is no better way to climb in the pennant race than by beating the clubs ahead of you, and the locals mean to do just that in the immediate future.

**White Sox Fifth**

Cronin has not found the team managed by Jimmy Dykes too troublesome this year. To date, Joe has captured eight out of 11 from the Windy City outfit and at the moment nurses an unbroken string of four. At the top of the second division, Dykes is struggling to grip a spot in the money, but his case appears rather hopeless. Four games in front of him are the Yankees, who eventually expect to make threatening gestures at first place.

The Red Sox, along with Cronin running the team from the bench, had two players on the starting American League All-Star nine. Ted Williams opened in left field and Jimmy Foxx went through the classic at first base. Both men went hitless, but so did the other established sluggers of the junior circuit. Cronin, no doubt, will want to forget the defeat at St. Louis as quickly as possible, and get back to the more important business of piloting the Red Sox.

**Hive Jubilant**

Everyone at the Hive was jubilent this morning over the All-Star play of Max West. Bob Quinn made the trip to Sportsman's Park, along with Casey Stengel. John Quinn talked with his dad on the telephone last night and was assured that Maxie would be available for regular outfield duty when the Bees open their series at Wrigley Field, Chicago, tomorrow. The series starts with a double-header and continues with singles Friday and Saturday. On Sunday the Stengels move on to St. Louis.

The Bees will be on the road until July 23, on which date they open a Hive stand against the western half of the National League. Thirteen contests are scheduled on this tour, including the aforementioned four at Wrigley Field, four at Sportsman's Park, two at Cincinnati and three with Pittsburgh. One of the Cincinnati games will be played at night—Wednesday, July 17.

**Bee Staff Ready**

Having enjoyed a layoff during the All-Star intermission, Stengel's short-handed pitching staff should be ready for the invasion of the West. Dick Errickson, Joe Sullivan, Chief Salvo and Bill Posedel are well rested for the Cub series. Sullivan has not pitched since Friday, Errickson since Saturday, and Salvo or Posedel since Sunday.

Stengel hopes that West's home run in the All-Star game is the beginning of a fresh spurt for the big outfielder. Maxie pounded the ball during late June and the first three or four days in July, but slumped again in the final three engagements here with the Dodgers. Today his 1940 average was .285, with 30 runs batted in.

## *Rookie Star at Third Base*

By a Staff Photographer

**Bob Kennedy, young Chicago White Sox third sacker, has played a sparkling game all year and faces a bright future in the American League. Joe McCarthy, manager of the Yankees, recently called him the circuit's outstanding fire-year player.**

## McNeill Leads Collegians' Surge Upon Ranking Netmen

By Wendell A. Davis
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The recent intercollegiate singles tournament at Merion, Pa., with its galaxy of prospective stars gives promise of two major developments in a year of minor importance along the national tennis front.

The first is a decided turn among the top-ranking players from the sandlot, a semipro attitude towards tennis, to the college-trained netman, who hobbies the popular sport.

The second deevlopment previews a sensational juggling of national and local rankings by these same collegians as very rarely witnessed in the modern history of tennis.

**Wholesome Recognition**

Led by capable Don McNeill of Kenyon College, Ohio, Frank D. Guernsey, Jr., Rice Institute, Joe Hunt of the United States Naval Academy, Ted Schroeder, University of Southern California, Billy Talbert, University of Cincinnati, Billy Gillespie, University of Miami, Florida, Bill Umstaedter, Louisiana State, and a host of others, college tennis today is leading the way towards more wholesome recognition.

The years following Big Bill Tilden's professionalizing of the sport marked a similar change among the youngsters in the game. Gone were the thoughts of schooldays and preparation for life with books. In their place was the new dream of making money playing tennis—like Mr. Tilden.

What turned the thoughts of youngsters with this "dream" might have been their sudden realization that everyone can't be champion at once, and very few attain the heights of "Big Bill." Whatever the cause though, more tennis youngsters with promise have enrolled at the colleges throughout the nation than ever before.

**Inspiring Record**

Certainly McNeill's record is an inspiring one for high and prep school players today. Attending to his studies with conscientious endeavor, Don left tennis out of his picture with the exception of summer, winter and spring vacations.

Recently, O'Neill celebrated his graduation from college with two spectacular wins. The first was gaining the National Clay Courts championship at Chicago, and the second was his winning of the National Intercollegiate title at Merion.

Perhaps the latter triumph is one of the most outstanding of his many titles, inasmuch as this year's championship at the Merion Cricket Club boasted one of the smartest, if not the smartest, fields in the history of the tournament.

Opposing him in late rounds were Hunt, a member of the Davis Cup squad last year, Guernsey, twice winner of the intercollegiates, Schroeder, national junior champion, and Talbert.

Other collegians with ranking reputations included in the tournament Billy Reedy, Southern California, Isadore Bellis, University of Pennsylvania, Bill Canning, Bob Peacock, and Bob Harman, University of California, Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern, Dave Freeman, Pomona College, Calif., Larry Dee and Bobby Low, Stanford, and many others. All these are listed today in the possibilities for ranking upheavals this year.

The fact that McNeill has already won the clay courts title should warn Bobby Riggs that his No. 1 ranking is not too secure. McNeill's ranking of third should be improved this year, which means that either Frank Parker, No. 2, or Riggs will be ousted from their positions.

Others in the first ten had better watch out for boys of the caliber of Hunt, Guernsey, Schroeder and Talbert, or they, too, are liable to drop in the ranking list for 1940. Surely some of these collegians already named will enter the second ten listings by the end of this year.

## Over 10,000 Kiddies Seek Free Tickets

More than 10,000 boys and girls throughout the State have already applied for tickets to the twelfth annual "Kiddies Day" on July 23 at the National League baseball park here, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, according to an announcement today by the chairman of the free outing, Wilfred E. Jacobs, former State Commander of the veterans' group. Through the courtesy of the president of the Boston National League Club, Bob Quinn, tickets are being distributed free through the various veterans' posts.

## Griswold Cup Golf

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 10 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse of Providence, R. I., today defeated Kathryn Bragaw of Montclair, N. J., 7 and 5, to reach semifinal round of Shenecossett's 22nd Griswold Cup golf tournament.

Miss Bragaw eliminated the trophy defender and medalist, Jean Bauer of Providence, in the first round. Miss Waterhouse fired a 37, one over men's par, on the first nine holes, to round the turn with an advantage of six up.

Miss Bragaw won only one hole, the 11th. Miss Waterhouse then finished the match by taking the next two long holes in par fives.

Miss Waterhouse, who won the Griswold Cup in 1938, was only three over men's par for the 13 holes played.

## Parker Wins 6-1, 6-2

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 10 (AP)—Frankie Parker began quest of seventh singles crown in the annual Spring Lake tennis tournament today with an easy 6—1, 6—2 triumph over Roger Williams of New Brunswick. Parker advanced to third round.

Frederick R. (Ted) Schroeder, Jr., Los Angeles, seeded fourth, moved into third round by trouncing Charles Griesenbeck Rumson, 6—0, 6—0.

Gardner Mulloy, Miami, Fla., won from J. P. Stockton, Spring Lake, by default, in a first-round match.

**BASEBALL**
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
**RED SOX vs. CHICAGO**
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

## Baseball Games

### Tomorrow

**American League**

Detroit at Washington
Cleveland at Philadelphia
St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Boston

**National League**

Boston at Chicago (2)
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (night)
Brooklyn at Cincinnati (night)
New York at St. Louis (night)

## Mechem Seeks Third North Shore Junior Yacht Title

Should Dick Mechem of Annisquam Yacht Club win the North Shore junior yacht racing championship which gets under way off the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead, next Monday, many years will undoubtedly roll by before another North Shore skipper even equals the record of this youngster.

For when the North Shore skippers and crews gather at the Eastern club next Monday morning to receive instructions from the regatta committee and draw for boats, all eyes will be focused on last year's national junior champion and national scholastic champion—Mechem—who will be after his third straight triumph in his section.

Two years now, wafting breezes have favored Mechem and his crew of Johnny Lowe and Ted Norton. The first season found the Annisquam trio edging Corinthian Yacht Club by one point, at the same time upsetting the previous year's champions, C. Barber Dunwoody and his Swampscott Yacht Club crew.

**"Lemon" Boat**

Last year Mechem came from behind the final day to win by 3¾ points, with Sandy Bay's Everett Wilkinson in second berth. The 'Squam sailors, racing off their home port and sailing their own boats, had to make a "lemon" boat move in the final engagement of the series to maintain their margin. Mechem and his crew were equal to the task, in fact, they put the "lemon" into the flagship berth.

Making that "lemon" go in the North Shore series evidently gave the Annisquam crew confidence to perform a similar feat at the nationals for the Sears Cup held off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn., later in the summer.

Running into the final race of the series, Mechem had picked up three firsts, three seconds, a next to last, and then was forced to tiller the craft that had been sailed to five consecutive lasts.

**Sweet "Lemons"**

Once again, Annisquam's champion crew was more than equal to the occasion and squeezed their "lemon" to a sweet second and the Sears Cup championship.

This ability "under pressure" is undoubtedly responsible for Mechem's remarkable success in racing sailboats.

When he won the national interscholastics a year ago for his St. Paul's crew of Concord, Mass., he was forced to come from behind. His two championships of the North Shore were imbibed by the same spirit. And the Sears Cup title was gained when everybody began feeling sorry for Mechem with a "lemon" craft.

**Two Straight**

The "pressure" is "on" young Mechem in his last bid for junior championships this year. It begins at the 'Head next Monday and lasts until the completion of that series on Thursday. Then, if Mechem is successful in winning the Curtis Cup for the third consecutive time, he will be able to rest until the nationals start off Annisquam late in August.

At that time he will be shooting for the record of Jack Ware, Vineyard Haven skipper now at Yale, who won two straight nationals five years ago. Mechem cannot eclipse Ware's record, but can equal it, and that is the goal the Annisquam skipper is aiming for now.

Wide World

**Dick Mechem**

* * *

Several skippers and crews from last year's Curtis Cup series are eligible this season. Besides the Annisquam crew all intact, others include Eastern Yacht Club, Pleon Yacht Club, Sandy Bay Yacht Club and Swampscott Yacht Club.

* * *

Last year's Curtis Cup was the youngest running of the 16-year old championship. Capt. Caroll Wonson of Eastern Point, in fact, is the only ineligible person from last year's juniors.

* * *

The mere fact that the crews are eligible for another year's sailing under junior age qualifications does not mean that the North Shore yacht clubs will send the same outfit. This is notably pointed out by Squantum Yacht Club, champions of the South Shore last year, who will probably shift from Bobby LeBlanc to Jimmy Wills, whose Snipe Class record this season is sensational.

* * *

Bobby Coulson, 15, seems a most logical choice for Eastern Yacht Club again this year. His record in Class T is without a blemish, while with one year's experience behind him, and three years ahead of him, Coulson should someday become a top flight skipper.

* * *

Pleon's George O'Day is likewise another excellent choice. The same age, and with the same experience, O'Day has each year shown tremendous strides in Marblehead youngster sailing.

* * *

Should Tom Rowen of Swampscott be picked for this year's crew, it will mark his fourth North Shore championship. Rowen crewed two years for Dunwoody and last year skippered the Swampscott forces. **W. A. D.**

## *Close Softball Games Expected Tomorrow Night*

Both Boston girls' softball teams, the Olympets and Norumbega, face the possibility of being swept from the peak of the New England League at the Garden on Thursday evening. The Pets are meeting the strong Linden Girls of Newark, N. J., while the Totem Poles are facing the Rhode Island All-Stars.

While the Olympets will be at full strength as they seek competition worthy of them outside this area, the Totem Poles will be without the services of two of their outstanding players, Corinne Sauerwald, centerfielder, and Marie Malloy, smooth-working shortstop.

The Rhode Island team will present one of the best pitching staffs seen on the Garden diamond this season. Jean McGonigle, Betty Dickey, and Alice Moriarty all performed when the All-Stars appeared here earlier this summer and limited Norumbega to five hits, although losing the game 4-2.

Herminia Franks, who worked on the mound for the Poles, also gave up but five hits, but tomorrow night she will give way to Florence Boudreau, who possesses an even faster ball than Miss Franks. Florence has won three games as against no defeats, and has had but two runs charged up to her account.

## Bretton Woods Swim Carnival

Sponsored by the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, the third annual Invitation Swimming Carnival for women, featuring national and New England champions, will be held at The Mount Washington Hotel pool at Bretton Woods, N. H., Saturday, July 27.

At least forty entries are expected by July 20, the closing date, in the following classifications: 50 meters freestyle, 100 meters freestyle, 220 yards freestyle, 100 meters breaststroke, 440 yards freestyle, 100 meters backstroke. As in former years, a number of fancy diving and novelty races will be included.

## Bill Rabe Optioned

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds of the American Association have optioned Outfielder Bill Rabe to Rochester of the International League.

## *Leads Race for Medal*

By a Staff Photographer

**Mel Merritt of Tedesco, who holds high office in the Massachusetts Golf Association in that he is Secretary-Treasurer, held an even higher place in the association's championship at Salem this week when he assumed the overnight lead for the qualifying medal. Merritt shot a 71, one under par, to lead the field of 114 by two strokes. The second round was played today.**

## Tiller Talk

### Eastern Cruise

Eastern Yacht Club members on the cruise this week throughout Maine ports have had an unfortunate experience with the weather. Evidently, the wind is on a vacation also.

Tioga Too, Harry K. and Pike Noyes' speedy craft, found a few vagrant airs yesterday to cop the Seth M. Milliken prize for the day's run from North Haven to Northeast Harbor. Today the fleet headed for Bucks Harbor with a run through the Deer Island waterway and then to eastern Penobscot.

Most of the fleet, after slapping around in the light going, turned on the power and headed for last night's mooring. Since the fleet left Marblehead last Friday, a flat rolling sea has been in evidence.

Eastern's annual cruise disbands after arriving at Rockland Breakwater tomorrow night.

* * *

Mary Louise Stephenson and Sally Smith, veteran but young girl skippers around Marblehead, yesterday qualified for the next round's sailing in the third annual Venture Trophy series sponsored by the Pleon Yacht Club. Of the five remaining skipperettes, Ellen and Barbara Connolly, Leora Marvin, Betty Haley and Joanne Norton, two will be selected after the races today. Semifinal series will pit these two captains against the Misses Stephenson and Smith.

* * *

Yesterday's second race in Duxbury's junior series attracted one of the largest fleets of the season at the South Shore Club . . . Anne Mattheis sailed Calloo to a hull down win in the A Division Ducks . . . Jerry Harding received the winner's salute in the A Division Bugs.

* * *

The Edgartown-Vineyard Haven junior team trophy, which was last year won by Vineyard Haven juniors, is up for competition again this year. These races are scheduled for July 18, Edgartown, the next day at Vineyard Haven; Aug. 1, Edgartown, the following day at Vineyard Haven.

* * *

The Ware Cup series, emblematic of women's sailing supremacy of Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, begins this Sunday and continues Monday. Last year's champion was Patricia Lennihan.

* * *

T. Herbert Files' report of Hingham Yacht Club racing boats this year includes 17 Lawley 15's, a decided improvement over a year ago. There are also three Cohasset 17-footers, five Mighty Mites and four Dwarfs . . . It is always saddening to watch a popular racing class go out of existence, which is the case of Class O, whose last South Shore port was Hingham. **W. A. D.**

## Merritt Wins Halfway Lead In State Amateur at Salem

**BULLETIN**

**Mel Merritt of Tedesco, who yesterday led the State amateur field with a brilliant 71, carded a one-over-par 73 this morning for a total score of 144 to practically assure himself of being medalist in the championship now being held at the Salem Country Club.**

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Golfers in the 36th State amateur championship now under way at Salem Country Club today settled down to a chase after Melville P. Merritt, Secretary-Treasurer of the M. G. A., who held a two-stroke lead over his nearest competitor at the halfway mark in the qualifying test.

The stocky Merritt, 1935 medalist and runner-up at Brae Burn, went out in 37 and came home in 34 for a one-under-par 71 that sent him well on his way for this year's medal and a commanding position for the match play which begins tomorrow.

A former Dartmouth football and baseball star, Mel found the Salem course no hardship. A life member of the club, although he registered for this tournament from Tedesco, he found his knowledge of the layout paid off in dividends. He pushed his tee shot on the first hole into the rough to take a bogey five, and took a four on the par-three sixth for his only mistakes. These he made up for with birdies on the eighth, 11th, and 14th, chiefly through the medium of holing long putts.

Trailing Merritt at 73 were four golfers, only one of whom was a campaigner easily recognized. "Bunny" Wilson of South Shore, who reached the quarter-finals at Tedesco last year, shot a 37-36—73 to practically insure himself of a qualifying spot again this year, and found himself joined by three little-known ex-caddies.

**Missed Delegation**

Clarence Earley of the home club, Don Karra of North Shore, and Sam Videtta of Happy Valley all went one over par to lead Leo Hehir of Green Hill, who posted a 74. Hehir, called "Cubby" by his friends, barely missed making the all-Worcester delegation which will represent New England at the national public links championship at Detroit later this month.

One stroke in back of Hehir came Fred Hannon of South Shore, Leo Brown of Woodland, Maurice Meeker of Bellevue, and F. O. Adams of Winchester. In back of them were most of the seasoned campaigners, including Defending Champion Teddy Adams, who practically put himself out of the running when he returned with an inflated 84.

**76 Bracket**

In the bracket at 76 were to be found such stars as Kenny Corcoran of Oyster Harbors, Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, Emery Stratton of Woodland, Mel Demarais of Haverhill, Leo and Ed Martin of Trapelo, and Bill Murphy of Salem. Ted Bishop, the State's outstanding amateur this season, came back with a 77, while Joe Lynch, the 1933 titleholder, was one stroke behind Ted.

At 79 were Carl Nettelbladt, the former professional, and Jerry Anderson, who joined in leading the public linksmen at Worcester Monday, Ray Marad, last year's runner-up, and Ted Tabor, the junior champion.

Altogether 54 players succeeded in breaking 80, and caused a revision of the qualifying deadline, originally estimated at 160 or better. Now most of the experts are calling for a play-off at 158 at the highest.

* * *

Even at this writing it appears that Salem has won the Windeler Shield from Defending Tedesco. Its lowest five scorers—Clarence Earley at 73, Bill Murphy at 76, Bill Fuller at 77, and Fred McIntyre, Joe Melanson, and Jack Sheehy (only two needed) at 78—totaled 382, which was 14 strokes ahead of Green Hill, and 15 ahead of George Wright. Tedesco was left far in the rear.

* * *

The joint tournament scheduled for this Saturday at Plymouth Country Club and Scituate Golf Club has been canceled.

## *Splitting the Fairways*

### Ken Corcoran Has Chance for Title

Kenny Corcoran, the Oyster Harbors Club champion, had just finished his first round of the 36-hole qualifying test for the State amateur golf championship at Salem yesterday and was casting an eye over the scoreboard in back of the 18th green.

He permitted a smile of satisfaction to crease his face as he watched the M. G. A.'s Executive Secretary, Johnny Corcoran, record his 37-39—76. Although it was not the lowest on the board, it practically assured the likeable Kenny a spot for the match play which begins tomorrow. (The consensus was that 158 or better would qualify today, and Corcoran—no relation to John—would need to kite to 83 blows to find himself in trouble.)

"That's not a very good round of golf," he said half to himself, "but I think I'm in. And I would rather have my hot rounds come later when the going gets tough in match play."

A bit surprised that anyone should overhear his mutterings, Corcoran admitted without a trace of conceit, "Yes, I think I have a chance to win. Just let me qualify and play some good golf and I may be in."

**Fitting Climax**

A victory for Ken in Saturday's final would be a fitting end to his summer's campaigning, for following this tournament he plans to devote the rest of his time this year to his business interests in Stoughton. He does not even plan to enter the New England amateur at Manchester at the end of the month.

"The best I have ever done in this tournament was back in 1936 at Brae Burn, when I went to the quarter-finals," he declared. "Last year I was second low qualifier with Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, but I was put out in the second round by Ray Marad of George Wright, the finalist who bowed to Teddy Adams."

It might seem to the casual onlooker that Kenny was doing a bit of wishful thinking when he intimated that this might be his year to ring the bell. To those who know him, however, it is an indication of his seriousness of purpose, a seriousness which—combined with any sort of fortune—will see him achieve his desire.

**Playing Best Golf**

All spring the former Georgetown University star has been playing the best golf of his career He won the Oyster Harbors championship for the fourth time. He blew hot and cold in the recent State amateur when he had rounds of 74-82-75-81 to wind up as the third amateur. And just last week end he went to the final of the Robert Todd Lincoln Memorial Cup tournament at Equanok. A real spurt at this time might see him victorious.

Ken, who was captain of the golf team at Georgetown in 1936, the year following Joe Lynch's captaincy, began playing the game back in 1927. His first lessons were from Ernest Ryall at Poland Springs, and his latest have been from Gene Anderson, the chubby Oyster Harbors pro who was runner-up to Horton Smith in this year's State open. Among his more outstanding accomplishments are the winning of the Belmont amateur in Bermuda in March, 1939, and the Marshfield open in 1938.

**Removing the Flag**

Surprise was written on everyone's face when they heard of Defending Champion Ted Adams' opening score of 84. According to his caddie, Ted developed a bad fade. According to Ted, "I developed everything. I guess I haven't played enough courses in the past few weeks. All my golf, although it has been pretty good, has been at my home course at South Shore."

* * *

All 114 entrants showed up at the starting tee yesterday, which according to Johnny Corcoran, must be a record. Even C. Campbell Patterson, M. G. A. prexy, expressed amazement and said he could not remember a State amateur when every player had called for his card.

* * *

The Salem course was in beautiful condition. Greenskeeper Jack Counsell deserves credit for his fairways and greens, which all the players agreed made the 18 holes a pleasant journey.

* * *

Clarence Earley, playing over his home course, had to scramble for his very creditable 73. On the 18th, he sliced his drive deep into the woods. After careful study he found a path through the trees and clouted a shot which landed on but bounced over the green. He chipped close enough to one-putt for his regulation four. **G. C.**

**Massachusetts Amateur Golf**

(Scores of Qualifying play yesterday and today):

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Looney, Trapelo | 77-81—158 |
| Joseph Keirce, Belmont | 78-82—160 |
| Philip Sheehy, Salem | 85-80—165 |
| Arthur McCarthy, N. Shore | 79-76—155 |
| George Regan, Happy Val. | 87-78—165 |
| Paul Kirby, Salem | 79-80—159 |
| Leo Brown, Woodland | 75-75—150 |
| John Nies, United Shoe | 78-78—156 |
| M. P. Merritt, Tedesco | 71-73—144 |
| Fred McIntyre, Salem | 78-84—162 |
| Don Karra, North Shore | 73-73—146 |
| Arthur Sullivan, Happy Valley | 83-80—163 |
| Richard L. Austin, Unit'd Shoe | 80-81—161 |
| Lionel McDuff, Salem | 82-80—162 |
| William B. Keppie, Tedesco | 85-88—173 |
| A. W. Gasperoni, Unit'd Shoe | 82-78—160 |
| William P. Fuller, Salem | 77-79—156 |
| Henry Winchusen, Bellevue | 81-83—164 |
| Robert Bennink, Winchester | 85-82—167 |
| Al Brooks, Salem | 89-No card |
| Joseph Kelley, George Wright | 82-83—165 |
| Charles McCarthy, North Shore | 90-80—170 |
| Thomas Lewis 2d, Nahant | 85-81—166 |
| Ed Porter, Salem | 79-78—157 |
| F. D. Cochrane, Jr., The C. C. | 83-87—170 |
| Richard D. Gale, Jr., Meadow Brook | 82-87—169 |
| Ray Hansbury, United Shoe | 84-90—174 |
| Walter Dray, George Wright | 86-80—166 |
| J. J. Dooley, Salem | 86-85—171 |
| Philip Lessor, Nahant | 93-No card |
| Draper Woodin, Oakley | 78-84—162 |
| John Harkins, Belmont | 81-80—161 |
| E. P. Stratton, Charles River | 76-82—158 |
| Joseph M. Batchelder, Salem | 81-83—164 |
| Julian Hargraves, Framingham | 79-78—157 |
| C. S. Tuck, Oakley | 78-81—159 |
| Richard Presbrey, Woodland | 87-81—168 |
| B. G. Davis, Jr., The C. C. | 85-87—172 |
| T. F. Brophy, George Wright | 78-No card |
| Jack Sheehy, Salem | 78-76—154 |
| George Callahan, Brookline | 78-85—163 |
| Frank Janusas, Lexington | 77-78—155 |
| Ted Quinn, Brookline | 87-No card |
| Joseph Bonfilio, Trapelo | 92-No card |
| John C. Metters, Norfolk | 84-73—157 |
| John Kent, George Wright | 79-80—159 |
| William Murphy, Salem | 76-79—155 |
| Charles E. Mason, Jr., Dedham | 89-No card |
| Wallace Coolidge, Lexington | 88-D-N.S. |
| Thomas H. Logan, Jr., Tedesco | 83-81—164 |
| Ken Corcoran, Oyster Harbors | 76-77—153 |
| Fred Hannon, South Shore | 75-79—154 |
| R. W. Knowles, Jr., The C. C. | 78-70—148 |
| Ted Adams, South Shore | 84-74—158 |
| Leo Martin, Trapelo | 76-73—149 |
| Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk | 78-79—158 |

# National League's Prestige Comes Back With a Roar When Senior Group Wins 4–0

## McKechnie's Last Minute Line-Up Change Effective

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10 (AP)—At noon it was a hunch—nothing more—that caused Manager Bill McKechnie to insert Max West of Boston in the starting line-up of the National circuit in the annual major-league All-Star baseball game.

Thirteen minutes after the contest was under way, it was a brilliant piece of strategy as West deposited a three-run homer in the right field bleachers and started his mates toward a 4-to-0 triumph over the American League.

**Ott in Sun Field**

McKechnie's belief that Mel Ott of the New York Giants, listed to start in right field until shortly before game time yesterday, would be of more value in the late innings when that garden would be the sun field, prompted the Deacon to make the change.

"It was my hunch that Ott, who is older and more experienced, would be a bit steadier in the sun and that is the only reason for the change," McKechnie said.

Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox collected a double and a single and Buck Newsom, the Detroit flinger, cracked a one-baser for the American League. Never did the losers have more than one runner on the paths and Appling was the only one to get beyond second base.

**West Removed**

It was the White Sox shortstop's double off Derringer in the second that brought about West's removal. The Boston clouter tried to make a leaping catch and slammed into the concrete retaining wall. But West wasn't the only luminary in the contest which probably was as thrilling as any yet played, although the winners dominated all the way.

Billy Herman, the Cub second baseman, laced out three hits—equal of the entire opposition output—and late in the game a double play by Eddie Miller of Boston, Pete Coscarart of Brooklyn and Frank McCormick of Cincinnati nipped a threat.

And after McKechnie pulled his first team the "seconds" scored the fourth run off Cleveland's great Bob Feller in the eighth, but they needed an error by Catcher Rollie Hemsley to chase the tally across.

**Gordon a Star**

Aside from Appling's robust clouting the losers' chief contribution to the entertainment of the 32,373 fans was the fielding of Joe Gordon, Yank middle sacker.

Only Manager-Shortstop Leo Durocher of Brooklyn and pitchers Hugh Mulcahy and Kirby Higbe of the Phillies, were inactive. It was the Deacon's second victory of the year over an American All-Star crew. He won a 2-to-1 verdict in a Florida spring training contest.

In addition, he jeopardized the success of his League-leading Reds in this week-end's series with the second-place Dodgers by giving the spectators a two-inning look at both his ace flingers.

Manager Joe Cronin sent 18 of his stars into the lineup, but the best they could do was hoist five flies plus the three hits to the outfield.

### All-Star Game

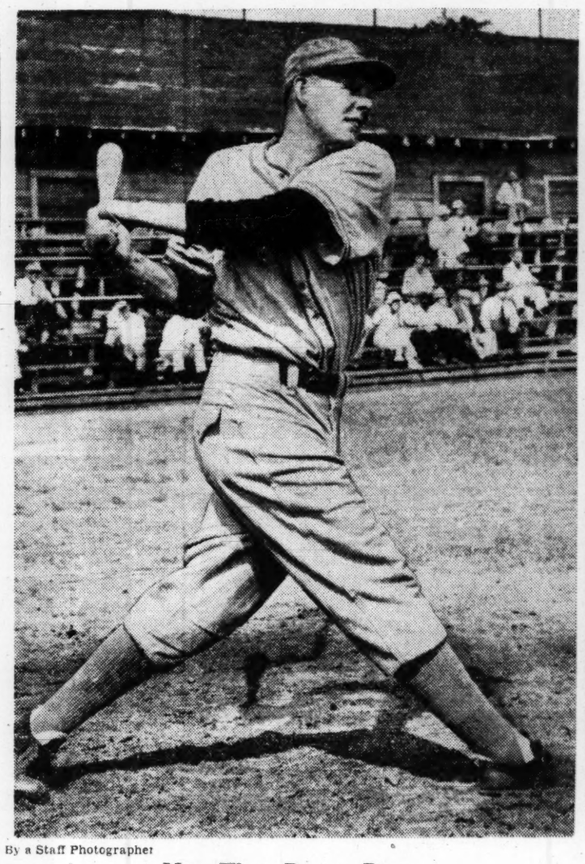
(At St. Louis)

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | ab | r | bh | tb | po | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaughan, Pirates, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Miller, Bees, ss | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Herman, Cubs 2b | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Coscarart, Dodgers, 2b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| West, Bees, rf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Nicholson, Cubs, rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ott, Giants, rf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mize, Cards, 1b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| McCormick, Reds, 1b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Lombardi, Reds, c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Phelps, Dodgers, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Danning, Giants, c | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Medwick, Dodgers, lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Moore, Giants, lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lavagetto, Dodgers, 3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| May, Phils, 3b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Moore, Cards, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Derringer, Reds, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Walters, Reds, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Wyatt, Dodgers, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French Cubs, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hubbell, Giants, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 29 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 10 |
| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | | | | | |
| Travis, Senators, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Keltner, Indians, 3b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Williams, Red Sox, lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Finney Red Sox, rf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Keller, Yankees, rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Greenberg, Tigers, lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Di Maggio, Yankees, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Foxx, Red Sox, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Appling, Chisox, ss | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Boudreau, Indians, ss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dickey, Yankees, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hayes, A's, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hemsley, Indians, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Gordon, Yankees, 2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Mack, Indians, 2b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ruffing, Yankees, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newsom, Tigers, p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Feller, Indians, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 29 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 5 |

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x—4 |

Error—Hemsley. Runs batted in—West 3, Danning. Earned runs—National 4. Two-base hit—Appling. Home run—West. Sacrifices—French, McCormick. Double play—Coscarart to Miller to McCormick. Left on bases—American league 4, National league 7. First base on balls—Off Derringer 1 (Williams), off Hubbell 1 (Finney), off Newsom 1 (Phelps), off Feller 2 (T. Moore, Ott). Struck out—By Derringer 3 (Keller, Foxx, Gordon), by Wyatt 1 (Gordon), by French 2 (Mack, Feller), by Hubbell 1 (Keltner), by Ruffing 2 (Derringer, Vaughan), by Newsom 1 (Wyatt), by Feller 3 (Miller, Coscarart, T. Moore). Pitching summary—Off Ruffing, 3 runs 5 hits in 3 innings; off Newsom, no runs 1 hit in 3 innings; off Feller, 1 run 1 hit in 2 innings; off Derringer, no runs 1 hit in 2 innings; off Walters, no runs no hits in 2 innings; off Wyatt, no runs 1 hit in 2 innings; off French, no runs 1 hit in 2 innings; off Hubbell, no runs no hits in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Feller (May). Winning pitcher—Derringer. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Reardon, National league; Pipgras, American league; Stewart, National League; Basil, American league (first 4½ innings); Basil, Stewart, Pipgras and Reardon last ½ innings. Time—1h. 53m. Aattendance—32,373. Receipts—$42,420.79.

## Carried Offense for Nationals



By a Staff Photographer

**Max West, Boston Bees**

**By hitting a home run in the first inning off Red Ruffing, West accounted for three of the four National League runs in yesterday's All-Star classic at St. Louis. Maxie's heavy bat boomed while famed**

**Billy Herman, Chicago Cubs**

**American League sluggers were silenced by brilliant pitching. Herman's three hits equaled the entire American League output.**

## Tennis in the Northwest Getting Under Full Swing

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—Golden anniversaries and silver trophies are attracting Pacific Coast tennis players, as the Northwest tournament season gets in full swing.

From California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia the net stars are congregating at the Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club this week and the Seattle Tennis Club next week to celebrate the fiftieth holding of the Pacific Northwest and Washington State tournaments.

**Take Advantage**

Many of the players took advantage of the Oregon State championships at Portland last week to get ready for the tournaments ahead. More Californians and Washingtonians joined the field for the Northwest meet at Tacoma, and a group from Canada plan to come to the Washington State tourney to make it a representative gathering.

With last year's champion, Ed Amark of San Francisco, now playing in the East, runner-up Dick Bennett of Tacoma will be favored for the important men's singles championship in the Northwest tournament.

At Seattle, however, the 1939 champion will be on hand to defend his title. Harold Wagner of San Francisco is the present net kingpin, but a talented field will be ready to offer competition.

Bennett, who won the Washington State meet in 1937 and 1938 has been devoting more time to his tennis this year than the past few seasons, and is playing well Wagner has had the advantage of the winter and spring competition in California, but Bennett is better acquainted with the hard surface of the Seattle courts.

Ronald Edwards, a powerful left-hander from San Jose, is another title aspirant, while Jack Gurley from Sacramento hopes to put in his bid. Leading the Oregon players will be Emery Neale of Portland, freshman net captain at Stanford University.

**California Group Small**

While the California contingent in men's singles will be small this year as so many players are entering Eastern tournaments, the field in junior play will be one of the strongest in years.

Northwest fans are always interested in the junior competition for the California juniors of today are often the national champions of tomorrow. Ellsworth Vines and Don Budge are two of the many southerners who gained their early experience in these Northwest tournaments.

Last year's national boy's champion, Budge Patty of Los Angeles will be entered in junior play, as will John Howard, No. 2 ranking junior in Southern California Seattle's young champion, Jim Brink, will test his tennis game against these Californians before going East to compete for Patty's vacated title in national boy's competition.

Helen Gurley of Sacramento and Dorothy Head of Alameda are two of the leading California juniors, and may also dominate the field in women's play.

There is one entry that is even more important than all these, and it will assure the success of all the Northwest competition — that of Golda Myer Gross.

Mrs. Gross, a Berkeley matron with flaxen hair and a winning smile, has been leading the California invaders ever since 1935. Although she has two sons (28 and 25), Mrs. Gross does not consider herself too old for tennis.

The younger set remembers vividly how Mrs. Gross walked off with the women's singles championship in the Washington State tourney of 1934, and she holds many mixed and women's doubles victories.

**More Than a Tennis Player**

But Mrs. Gross is more than a tennis player. She acts as chaperone for the young men and women who travel from California to these tournaments, and the parents of these youngsters always know their children are in safe keeping as long as "Golda" is there.

Mrs. Gross is in charge of the Junior Wightman Cup team in the San Francisco Bay area, and has helped in developing many champions.

The first Washington State and Pacific Northwest tournaments were held in 1891, and both Seattle and Tacoma clubs have planned a series of social events to mark the Golden anniversary

Following these tournaments, many of the players will head north for the Western Canadian championships in Vancouver July 22-27, and the British Columbia tournament in Victoria July 29-Aug. 3.

**Bob Cahn**

## Paul Upsets Irish Cup Star

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Vincent Paul, a big, red-headed designer of men's clothing, who still doesn't know whether he'd rather live in Detroit or Brooklyn, admitted yesterday that he has serious designs on the New York State Clay Court tennis championship. This was immediately after he had defeated George Lyttleton-Rogers, former Irish Davis Cup star, in a stirring three-set match to enter the quarterfinals.

Paul, who is really applying himself to tennis this year, already has become the sensation of the tournament, stealing the spotlight from a dozen or so nationally-known players. Only one other, top-seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, has advanced as far in the tourney. He joined Paul in the round of eight with a 7—5, 6—4 victory over George Pero of Miami, Fla.

**Just a Breeze**

But so far, only Paul has had any really tough sledding. Before yesterday's triumph over Lyttleton-Rogers, the Brooklyn redhead eliminated seventh-seeded Bobby Low of Stanford University. McNeill's matches have been just a breeze so far and the other seeded favorites are looking for their first real competition today.

Paul was born in Brooklyn, but before he was old enough to form a rooting attachment for the Dodgers, his parents took him to Detroit. He remained there long enough to attend high school, where he was a slugging outfielder on the baseball team and a 220-yard man on the swimming team Then he returned to Brooklyn, but he isn't sure yet whether he wants to stay.

He is certain, however, that he is going to take tennis seriously this year after four years of playing for fun. He saved enough money to see him through a season of competition, then quit his job early last winter to apply himself to the court game. His lack of experience has caused him some trouble, but he's steady and has the stamina to wear down his opponents.

**Didn't Expect to Qualify**

Paul didn't expect to qualify for any important invitation events this summer, but if he gets past his next opponent, probably defending champion Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., he may be asked to take the next step.

Guernsey, who easily beat Gus Ganzenmuller yesterday, may get some competition today from Miami's Bill Hardie. Other fourth-round matches are second-seeded Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., against Leonard Hartman of New York; Bob Harman of Oakland, Calif., against Myron McNamara of Los Angeles; Billy Gillespie of Atlanta against Tom Kelley of Portland, Ore.; Joey Fishbach, New York, against Frank Hehner, New York, and Bill Umstaedter, Millburn, N. J., against Bill Canning, Los Angeles.

## Kovacs Triumphs To Lead Field At North Conway

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 10 (AP)—After arriving a day late, Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, Calif., the top-seeded player in the Gold Racket tennis tournament, swung into action yesterday and paced the favorites into the third round by winning 12 consecutive games from Orme Wilson of Boston.

Second-seeded Hal Surface of Kansas City advanced by defeating Del Farrar, White Plains, N. Y., 6—2, 6—4. Fourth-seeded George Toley, Los Angeles, eliminated Jack Martin, Washington, 6—0, 6—1.

The veteran Cliff Sutter, of New York, who was ranked third in the draw, ran into a heavy shower while competing against James Wade of Los Angeles. Sutter had a 6-1, 3-2 lead when he was washed off the court, but he returned to gain a 6-1, 6-4 triumph.

In other second-rounders Larry Dee, Palo Alto, Calif., defeated Eugene McCauliff, New York, 6-4, 8-6; Jack Mahoney, New York, defeated J. Norman Anderson, New York, 6-2, 6-0; Kenneth Bartell, Los Angeles, eliminated Chauncey Steele, New York, 6-4, 6-2, and William McGeehee, New Orleans, topped Larry Ellis, Boston, 6-3, 7-5.

### Mack Disappointed

PHILADELPHIA, July 10 (AP)—Connie Mack said yesterday he was "deeply disappointed" that Philadelphia did not get the All-Star baseball game for 1941. it was awarded to Detroit.

The veteran manager of the Athletics said he felt "the game should rotate between East and West and not go westward two years in a row." He did not go to St. Louis for yesterday's game.

The 1941 game was the first formally sought by Philadelphia.

## In the Dugout

*By Rumill*

### Nationals Aim at Sweep

From a front-row seat at Sportsman's Park and the All-Star affair—via the radio . . . The supposedly crushed National League prestige came back with a roar . . . The senior circuit has now won three of its most recent five mid-summer duels with that young upstart, the American League . . . And yesterday's 4-0 triumph was the most decisive rout of the series, because it was the initial shutout . . . "A clean sweep in 1940" is the new slogan of the Nationals . . . They already have beaten the Americans twice, at Tampa and St. Louis, and now will concentrate on the rapidly-approaching World Series.

As if Joe Cronin isn't busy enough managing his wobbly Red Sox, he will now be called upon to answer lurking "second guessers," who probably will want to know: "Why did you start five Yankees on the American nine, when the New Yorkers are no better than fourth in the pennant race and obviously not as powerful a team as in the past?" . . . Red Ruffing, the Yankee right-hander who started on the mound, lost the game before he could retire a man . . . After Max West hit his three-run homer in the first inning, it was all over except for some high class National League pitching.

* * *

Along with West, the heroes were Billy Herman, with his three straight hits, and Derringer, Walters, Wyatt, French and Hubbell, who toyed with those American sluggers . . . To those who follow the junior circuit all season, it seems inconceivable that Travis, Keltner, Williams, Greenberg, Keller, Finney, Joe Di Maggio, Foxx, Dickey, Hayes, Hemsley, Gordon and Mack could have a combined total of no hits in any game—All-Star or scrub . . The Americans waited for the big inning that never came . . . Incidentally, it's odd that the loudest offensive noise of the game should rifle from the bat of West, who outfields for the weakest run-producing unit in the majors—the Bees.

* * *

West has company on the All-Star casualty list—Ival Goodman last year at Yankee Stadium, Johnny Allen at Cincinnati in 1938, and Van Mungo and Dizzy Dean in the Washington struggle of '37 . . . Appling made two of the three American hits and Newsom gathered the other . . . Babbling Buck will never stop talking about his . . . Joe Gordon showed the Nationals how second base should be played in the third inning when he dashed behind the bag, picked up the fleet Herman's hard grounder and almost caught him at first.

Big Derringer gets official credit for the victory, but he is willing to share it with those four other fellows who helped make the opposition behave . . . The Nationals have now blanked the Americans in 13 successive innings of All-Star play . . . The last junior league run was scored by Joe Di Maggio, who hit a homer into the lower left field stands at Yankee Stadium in the fifth frame of the 1939 contest . . No one could have enjoyed West's homer more than Casey Stengel, who has nursed the big youngster along for several years, with only mediocre success to date . . . Perhaps the All-Star four-bagger will mark the beginning of a new West.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx, despite his hitless afternoon, still stands alone on the All-Star pedestal—the only player to appear on all eight squads . . Last summer, however, he watched the game from the bench . . . The Americans also went without a double play or a sacrifice hit . . . Bill McKechnie, in his victory, used eight infielders, six outfielders, three catchers, and, of course, five hurlers—a total of 23 . . . He let only one man start and finish—Terry Moore, the Cardinal centerfielder . . . Joe Medwick was greeted in several ways when he first stepped to the plate at Sportsman's Park . . . It was his first appearance there since joining the Brooklyn Dodgers.

* * *

Aside from the offensive and defensive gestures of the hustling Nationals, the outstanding story of the classic was the umpiring . . . Beans Reardon, Steve Basil, Bill Stewart, and George Pipgras upheld the confidence of Commissioner Landis and did a flawless job . . . And no matter how you look at the situation, the umps still have the toughest assignment on the ball field . . . Whatever became of the fellow who called the National the "new minor league?"

## Patty Berg Signs Six-Year Contract

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis, women's national golf champion in 1938, turned professional today by signing a six-year contract with a Chicago sporting goods company.

The red-haired Minnesota girl will teach the game and give exhibitions on college and high school campuses throughout the nation, according to L. B. Icely, head of the Chicago firm. Miss Berg, who has won every title of importance since she first became a sensation six years ago at the age of 16, was expected to begin her work with a tour of Western Conference schools.

### Golf Cup Withdrawn

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Although C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, London, Ont., former Canadian and United States amateur golf champion, is "somewhere overseas" in the British air service, he will not lose his twice-won Country Club of Buffalo Cup for inability to defend it.

The club has withdrawn the cup from competition in this year's invitation tournament.

### Two Straight Heats

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J. (AP)—Jack Cooper, Kansas City, piloting Tops III, took two straight heats of 225 cubic inch class competition in New Jersey state championship hydroplane regatta.

### National League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 46 | 23 | .667 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 45 | 23 | .662 | ½ |
| New York | 40 | 28 | .588 | 5½ |
| Chicago | 38 | 32 | .567 | 11 |
| Pittsburgh | 29 | 39 | .427 | 16½ |
| St. Louis | 27 | 40 | .403 | 18 |
| Boston | 25 | 39 | .384 | 18½ |
| Philadelphia | 24 | 45 | .348 | 22 |

No games scheduled.

### American League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 44 | 27 | .620 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 45 | 29 | .608 | ½ |
| Boston | 41 | 31 | .569 | 3½ |
| New York | 37 | 34 | .521 | 7 |
| Chicago | 32 | 37 | .464 | 11 |
| St. Louis | 33 | 44 | .429 | 14 |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 43 | .403 | 15½ |
| Washington | 30 | 46 | .395 | 16½ |

No games scheduled.

## Misses Young, Milne Advance to Round Of Four at Quebec

QUEBEC, July 10 (AP) — Top-ranking Canadian net stars, Eleanor Young and Jean Milne of Vancouver, advanced to the semi-finals of the Dominion tennis championships yesterday. Miss Young, first in Dominion rankings, defeated Mrs. Harold Jones of Halifax, 6—1, 6—1, and Miss Milne beat Marian Edgar of Montreal, 6—4, 6—4.

In the semifinals Miss Young will meet Winnifred McConnell of Ottawa and Miss Milne will play Mrs. Rene Bolte of Montreal.

Advancing into the quarter-finals of men's singles play, which Top-ranking Ross Wilson of Toronto gained Monday, were Don McDiarmid, Ottawa, and Lewis Duff and J. W. O'Hara, Montreal.

McDiarmid, seeded second, eliminated E. J. Murphy, Ottawa, 6—0, 6—1. Duff defeated Art Gagnon, Montreal, in straight sets while O'Hara was extended to gain a 0—6, 7—5, 6—4 triumph over Jean Desjardins of Montreal.

## Corcoran States Hershey Course In Great Shape

HERSHEY, Pa., July 10 (AP)—Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager of the Professional Golfers' Association, said today the Hershey Country Club course looks like a great test at match play" for the P. G. A. championship here next month.

Corcoran toured the 7,017-yard layout with Greenskeeper John Morrison, and conferred with Hershey officials on arrangements for the tournament which starts Aug. 26. The championship, now held by the Hershey pro, Henry G. Picard, is decided at match play after a 36-hole qualifying round.

The rolling course is "longer than most courses on which the P. G. A. championship has been decided in recent years," Corcoran observed, but Morrison said "not an inch has been added" to its length.

## Skating at Lake Placid

Wide World

**Hazel Franklin of Bournemouth, Eng., internationally famous skating star, who will take part in the first (July 12) of a series of weekly skating parties held by members of the Lake Placid Summer Skating Colony. Miss Franklin is studying skating under Howard Nicholson at the popular New York resort. The Annual Midsummer Figure Skating Operetta, titled this year "1940 International Skating Revue," will be given for three performances on Aug. 1-2-3 at the Olympic Arena.**

## Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**Results July 9**

**International League**

Syracuse 3, Jersey City 2.
Newark 6, Baltimore 4.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 0.
Montreal 11, Toronto 8.

**American Association**

Kansas City 9-4, Toledo 1-1 (second 6 innings).
Columbus 6-2, Milwaukee 5-1 (first 10 innings).
Louisville 5-6, Minneapolis 2-2
St Paul 5, Indianapolis 3.

**Pacific Coast League**

Portland 9, Hollywood 4.
San Francisco 1, Seattle 0.
Oakland 2, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 6, San Diego 5.

**Texas League**

Dallas 3-4, Houston 2-11.
San Antonio 6-4, Tulsa 5-2 (first 10 innings)
Beaumont 8, Fort Worth 4.
Shreveport 10, Oklahoma City 1.

**Southern Association**

Atlanta 4-1, Knoxville 3-0 (second 8 innings).
Only games.

**Eastern League**

Williamsport 4-2, Scranton 3-4.
Springfield 4, Binghamton 2.
Albany 6, Hartford 4.
Only games.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# The Home Forum



## Lazy Day

WE HAD GROWN used to seeing a gray sky every morning, for spring and early summer are times of high fog. When I woke to see the sun warm on the hills, I thought I must have overslept. But the sun had just topped the mountains and there was no fog, high or low.

I went out into the warm morning and listened to summer sounds. The muted calling of wild doves seems to be the voice of a summer morning. There is something indescribably sweet and haunting about a dove's call—it is softly sad, and yet it makes me feel happy because it speaks of all the long summer days ahead.

When you listen to wild doves and look at golden hills and see the green trees that follow the curve of the river, the whole world seems completely harmonious. I wanted to stand and look at all beautiful things and feel the blessing of early sunshine warm on my hair.

* * *

But, though the doves' voices were enchanting, other voices were louder. And more demanding. The ducks were quacking to be let out of their house, so they could have a swim before breakfast. There was the rippling sound of a horse's whinny; there were hungry calves bawling. Rising above these sounds were the reedy piping voices of infant goats.

It seems that I no sooner get one young thing raised than another (or two others!) comes to take its place. All my life I expect to be scalding bottles and warming milk. When the orphan colt was weaned, young Bucky lamb came to be bottle-fed. Bucky had just got to the point where he could do without milk, when a friend came along and asked me if my cows were giving lots of milk. I said no. But what I said didn't matter, for the next minute I had an armful of twin kids and they were hungry. So I hurried to find the bottles the colt and the lamb had used, to heat milk, to feed the bleating young. My friend grinned and said: "I knew you'd love them." I glowered at him.

* * *

But of course I love them. One is a little brown rabbit-like fellow and the other is white. They don't look alike, but they act alike. They prance like little horses, they kick up their heels, they run until they are breathless.

This sunny morning I fed them, first of all, and let them go with me to find the cows. Bucky went, too, and so did one of the dogs, and the black cat, Joe. Joe might be called a dog-like cat.

When we drove the cows home, I laughed at the parade we made and thought that it is a good thing my cows like animals. Besides the kids and Bucky and the dog and cat and me, there was Oscar, the ram, and the white goat, Lily. Oscar scorns the sheep and grazes with the cows, and the Lily goat doesn't seem to know she is a goat. Wherever the cows are, there are the mascots of the herd, one goat and one sheep.

My poor cows have long grown used to finding kittens in their hay or a lamb under their feet. The kids nibbled at my hair and walked back and forth under cows, when I milked and the cows stood dreaming.

* * *

By the time milking was done and all the animals fed, the kids were ready to climb up on the front porch and go to sleep. I looked at them, curled warmly in the sunshine, and the sight of them made me yawn. This was no time to feel drowsy, I told myself; the day's work had scarcely begun.

I pecked dutifully at my typewriter and read over the words I had written. They were just so many words. No life in them. All the words went into the wastepaper basket and a fresh sheet of paper went into my typewriter. I did try.

There were bees in the lime tree outside my window. Why should anything so busy as a bee make such a sleepy sound? Not only the bees were working, but a pair of linnets were feeding children in a nest under the eaves. It seemed as though those young birds were never going to be full. The parents were on the wing constantly and the children kept screeching for more food. "What a busy world this is!" I thought, and was horrified, for I yawned again.

A few more words made a neat line across the paper. Very uninteresting words. "I must think more before I write," I decided. I could think better in a horizontal position.

* * *

I have a wonderful view from my bed. I looked straight up at the stony mountain against the sky. It seemed a pity that I spend so much time in bed, lost in sleep. Of course, sometimes I look at the mountain glowing in the moonlight. And I enjoy seeing stars on its rim. But never for long. You can't stay awake at night, just to see starlight and moonlight. Now I enjoyed seeing green sumach growing between gray boulders, and yellow grass in open places. I heard the yelping sound our golden eagles make and watched the big birds go to their nest and fly out again. Feeding young eagles must be even a greater task than feeding young linnets. Except that you could feed an eaglet more at a time.

Theoretically, time goes faster when one is busy. This sleepy morning suddenly became noon. Then it was afternoon. I went to the lower pasture to look at the calves. I looked at the sun shining on the duck pond, I looked at bright cottonwood leaves. There was a sort of golden haze across the hills.

* * *

When you feel lazy, you move slowly. When you move slowly, you take time to look about you. When you look about you, everything is so beautiful that you are glad. Therefore, I concluded, it is good to be lazy.

I caught my horse, Penny, and put a saddle on him. I felt I had better ride him while I could, for Little Palomino will soon be here for the summer. Penny is her favorite horse, and I'll be fortunate if I ride him once while she is here.

* * *

Penny wasn't lazy. He has had a long vacation in the hill pasture. Now we went flying up the road to the gate that leads into the river bed.

Against a background of brown hills, the river trees are especially lovely now. The river bed is a lush place, though there is no flowing water. The river has disappeared under the sand. But there is the sound of water in the leaves, there is a rustling in the tules that grow in swampy places. And there is the clear liquid whistling of blackbirds.

The red-winged blackbirds love the river bed. Hundreds of them live in the forest of tules and cat-tails. Their glossy black coats and brilliant red wing markings are striking above vivid green rushes. Color enough to drive an artist mad!

I followed a jungle-like trail until I had to stop and watch blackbirds. Groups of brown young ones, just learning to fly, were resting on the trail. Whenever a mother came near, they opened their mouths and screeched. I counted five separate families. Every once in a while, a little one would try its wings. As it rose in the air to land triumphantly on a swaying reed, it twittered with excitement. There it would balance a moment and then flutter back to the trail. It must be fun to learn to fly. Much more thrilling than learning to walk.

I stayed there so long that the birds became quite used to me. If you sit still on a horse, you are not such a fearful sight. I have seen blackbirds gather around a grazing horse; sometimes one will perch on the back of a cow. Birds seem to know which animals are kindly.

* * *

It was lovely to have left the world of humans and be in a world brave with the sound of young wings, sweet with the calling of birds. As the afternoon lengthened, the melodious whistling increased. And it was time to go home.

Before bedtime, I watched a nearly new moon set over the mountain. One of its points showed for a minute before it lowered; it looked like a candle flame when there is no wind. Then the tip of it resembled a star, before it vanished altogether.

A far-away owl announced that the lazy day had turned into a drowsy night.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

### *Light, Water, Flame*

Briefly, at sunset,
The river became a gleaming fabric,
Wefted with flame.

D. C.

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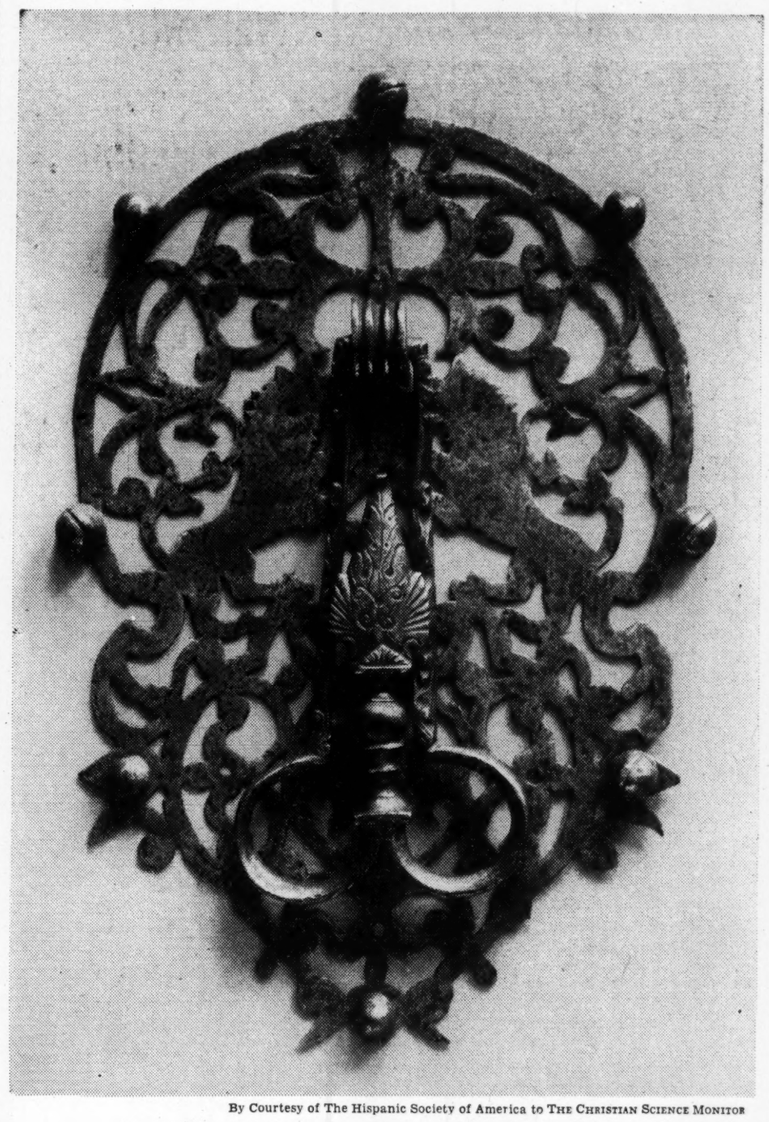
## Sharp Eyes And No Tongue

ONCE, WHEN I was nearly seven years old, Thoreau came to the Wayside to make a survey of our land, bringing his surveying apparatus on his shoulder. I watched the short, dark, unbeautiful man with interest and followed him about, all over the place, never losing sight of a movement and never asking a question or uttering a word. The thing must have lasted a couple of hours; when we got back Thoreau remarked to my father: "Good boy! Sharp eyes, and no tongue!" On that basis I was admitted to his friendship. . . .

In our walks about the country, Thoreau saw everything, and would indicate the invisible to me with a silent nod of the head. The brook that skirted the foot of our meadow was another treasure-house which he discovered to me, though he was too shy to companion me there; when he had given me a glimpse of Nature in her privacy, he left me alone with her; he was not very successful in writing poetry, but he felt it. "Books in the running brooks," said Shakespeare, and I found plenty. Beside that brook on a hot August day, . . . dragon-flies poised like humming-birds, and insects skated zigzag on the surface, casting odd shadows on the bottom. In spring, delightful little fairy turtles would come up out of the water, with red and yellow spots on their shells—creatures no larger than a five-cent piece. Yes, Thoreau showed me things, and though it didn't aid me in the Harvard curriculum, it helped me through life.—From "The Memoirs of Julian Hawthorne," edited by his wife, EDITH GARRIGUES HAWTHORNE. (New York: Macmillan.)



By Courtesy of The Hispanic Society of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY IRON KNOCKER FROM SPAIN

THE IRONWORKER produced beautiful objects of use in Spain during the Medieval and Renaissance periods. Spain was rich in iron ore and natives had a good opportunity to put their inborn talent to effective use in making elaborate screens, ornate keys, and door knockers.

This knocker was executed in the eighteenth century. Its background is a tracery of floral and scroll ornament. The hammer is stirrup-shaped and the joining of the two loops is surmounted with a pediment and acanthus motives which are inspired by Greek designs. In the middle of the eighteenth century, there was a classical vogue due to the discoveries of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

D. A.

### *Let Me Remember*

Let me remember a garden in England,
Green sloping lawns softly shadowed by trees,
Prim bordered pathways, the perfume of roses,
Laughter of children and murmur of bees.

Let me remember a meadow in England,
Tranquil and quiet in the afternoon haze,
Song of the river that creeps through the rushes,
Let me remember the peace of those days.

GWEN CASTLE

## When the Floods Came

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

JESUS TAUGHT much by parable. He endeavored, often by some simple illustration, to impress his listeners with the necessity of putting into practice those things which they heard. He said (Matthew 7:24, 25), "Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock."

Today seems to be an especially opportune time to put this admonition into practice. The Christianized world has heard and read the words of the Master for years. During this period the rains of hatred, bigotry, malice, and greed have been descending, and today the floods of accumulated erroneous thinking seem to have overtaken civilization. Where do we stand? Upon what has civilization been founded? Is it founded on the Rock of Christ, Truth? If it is, it cannot be shaken. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy defines "Rock," in part, as follows (p. 593): "Spiritual foundation; Truth." Surely the rock which Jesus referred to is the recognition of man's true spirituality and the nothingness of evil in whatever form presented. Our only salvation lies in building upon a spiritual foundation.

Men need freedom, not from tyrannical neighbors, but from the beliefs which would take all power away from God and transfer it to matter and material so-called law. They need to be awakened to the understanding that there is, in reality, only one power, God, only one government, that of divine Principle, and that man is made in God's image and likeness. The real man is neither hated nor hating, warring nor warred upon. He is above the floods of mortal discord and inharmony. He reflects only good, because he reflects God.

When the floods of error seem to come into our human experience, how can we combat that which would attempt to overthrow the very foundations of civilization? A right understanding of God and of the Christ, Truth, as set forth by Jesus, is our only salvation. Christian Science offers a means to that end. It teaches the brotherhood of man; and Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 279), "God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'" Christian Science teaches that all men, regardless of race or color, may realize that, in reality, they are perfect children of the perfect Father. An understanding of this must of necessity break down the suppositious barriers of hatred and prejudice which have been erected between nations and individuals.

The unity of men and nations need not be considered as an entirely Utopian ideal. Today great nations may be found living amicably side by side. In order that this friendliness between nations may become universal, there must be more brotherly love expressed in our everyday intercourse with our fellow men. Like Abraham of old, we must learn to manifest generosity and kindliness, as did that great patriarch, when Lot became dissatisfied, knowing that by doing to others as we would be done by, only good can accrue to all concerned. Men must learn that the other person, the other party, and finally the other nation, have the same right to live and enjoy God's benevolence as do they themselves. The Apostle Peter said (Acts 10:34), "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons." He is likewise "no respecter" of race, but cognizes only His perfect creation, man and the universe. As men understand this, they will express love and not hate to their brothers.

To counteract, then, erroneous thoughts which may seem to come in veritable torrents, the wise man turns to the Bible for instruction, comfort, and release from fear. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 46:1, 2, 3, 5): "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, . . . though the waters thereof roar and be troubled. . . . God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved."

Christian Science, in its benevolent ministry, lifts thought above the material to the spiritual. It places absolute reliance upon divine Principle, God. It recognizes Him as good, and as All. What seem to be the many powers of evil have no foundation in fact, since the one infinite God, good, cannot be the instigator of anything that is His opposite.

Learning that the only true creation is spiritual, the reflection of Principle, Truth, frees men from fear and anxiety, and renders them immovable in Truth when the floods of error seem to come. The following words from a poem by Mrs. Eddy (Poems, p. 12) are bringing much comfort to those who may appear to be buffeted by the floods of mortal error:

"And o'er earth's troubled, angry sea
I see Christ walk,
And come to me, and tenderly,
Divinely talk.

"Thus Truth engrounds me on the rock,
Upon Life's shore,
'Gainst which the winds and waves can shock,
Oh, nevermore!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

## CUANDO LOS RIOS VINIERON

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

JESUS ENSENO mucho por medio de parábolas. Trató de impresionar a los que le escuchaban, a veces con la ayuda de simples ilustraciones, de la necesidad de aplicar en la práctica aquellas cosas que habían oído. Dijo (San Mateo, 7:24, 25): "Por tanto todo aquel que oye estas palabras mías, y las hace, será semejante a un hombre prudente que edificó su casa sobre la roca. Y cayó la lluvia, y vinieron ríos, y soplaron vientos, y dieron con ímpetu contra aquella casa, y no cayó; porque estaba fundada sobre la roca."

Nuestros días parecen presentar un tiempo especialmente oportuno para poner esta amonestación en práctica. El mundo cristiano ha oído y leído las palabras del Maestro por muchos años. Pero durante este mismo tiempo las lluvias del odio, de la intolerancia, del rencor y de la avaricia cayeron; y ahora los ríos de estos acumulados pensamientos erróneos parecen dar con ímpetu contra nuestra civilización. ¿En dónde nos encontramos? ¿Sobre qué se ha fundado nuestra civilización? ¿Está fundada sobre la roca del Cristo, la Verdad? Si es así, no puede ser movida. En su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy define "Roca" en parte de la manera siguiente (pág. 593): "Fundamento espiritual; Verdad." Sin duda, la roca a la cual Jesús se refería es el reconocimiento de la verdadera espiritualidad del hombre y la nada del mal, cualquiera que sea la forma en que este se presente. Nuestra única salvación descansa en edificar sobre cimientos espirituales.

Los hombres necesitan libertad, no tanto de vecinos tiránicos sino de creencias que quisieran privar a Dios de todo poder y transferirlo a la materia y a lo que se llama ley material. Tienen que despertar para comprender que en realidad hay sólo un poder, a saber, Dios, sólo un gobierno, el del Principio divino,—y que el hombre está creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios. El hombre verdadero no odia, ni es odiado, no lucha contra otros, ni luchan los otros contra él. Está por encima de los ríos de la lucha mortal y la discordancia. Refleja sólo el bien, porque refleja a Dios.

Cuando los ríos del error parecen invadir nuestra experiencia humana,—¿cómo podemos combatir aquello que trataría de minar los fundamentos mismos de nuestra civilización? Un entendimiento correcto de Dios y del Cristo—la Verdad, tal como fué demostrada por Jesús—es nuestra única salvación. La Ciencia Cristiana ofrece los medios necesarios para el logro de tal fin. Enseña la hermandad de los hombres; y Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 279 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Dios es Padre, infinito; y esta gran verdad, cuando se entienda en su metafísica divina, establecerá la hermandad de los hombres, terminará las guerras, y demostrará 'sobre la tierra paz, entre los hombres buena voluntad'." La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que todos los hombres, no importa cual sea su raza o color, pueden comprender que en realidad son hijos perfectos de un Padre perfecto. Una comprensión de esta verdad debe de derrumbar necesariamente las supuestas barreras de odio y prejuicio que se han levantado entre naciones e individuos.

La unidad de los hombres y de las naciones no tiene que considerarse como un ideal enteramente utópico. Hoy en día hay grandes naciones que viven amigablemente una al lado de la otra. Si esta amistad entre las naciones ha de llegar a ser más universal, debe haber más amor fraternal entre los individuos, expresándose en nuestro contacto diario con nuestros semejantes. Lo mismo que Abraham en tiempo antiguo, tenemos que aprender a manifestar generosidad y bondad, tal como lo hizo aquel gran patriarca, cuando Lot estaba descontento, sabiendo que al hacer bien a los demás como nosotros quisiéramos que se nos hiciera a nosotros, solo bien puede resultar a todos los que tienen que ver con el asunto en cuestión. Los hombres deben aprender que la otra persona, el otro partido y finalmente la otra nación tienen el mismo derecho de vivir y de gozar de la bondad de Dios que ellos mismos. El apóstol Pedro dijo (Los Hechos, 10:34): "En verdad yo percibo que Dios no hace acepción de personas." Tampoco "hace acepción" de razas, sino que reconoce solamente Su creación perfecta, el hombre y el universo. A medida que los hombres comprendan esto, expresarán amor y no odio a sus semejantes.

Para contrarrestar, pues, los pensamientos erróneos, que parecen llegar en verdaderos torrentes, el hombre sabio consulta su Biblia para hallar instrucción y consuelo, y para librarse de sus temores. El Salmista cantó (Salmos, 46: 1, 2, 3, 5): "Dios es nuestro refugio y fortaleza; socorro muy bien experimentado en las angustias. Por tanto no temeremos, aunque la tierra sea conmovida, . . . aunque bramen y se turben sus aguas, . . . Dios está en medio de ella, no será movida."

La Ciencia Cristiana en sus ministraciones benévolas eleva el pensamiento por encima de lo material a lo espiritual. Pone su confianza absoluta en el Principio divino, Dios. Le reconoce como el bien y como el Todo. Todas aquellas cosas que parecen ser poderes del mal no tienen fundamento en la realidad, puesto que Dios, el bien infinito, no puede ser el instigador de algo que sea lo contrario de Sí mismo.

El aprender que la única creación verdadera es espiritual, el reflejo del Principio, o sea de la Verdad, libra a los hombres del temor y de la angustia y les funda en la roca inmutable de la Verdad, de donde los torrentes del error no pueden arrancarles. Las palabras siguientes de una poesía por Mary Baker Eddy (POESIAS, pág. 12) traen mucho consuelo a aquellos que parecen sufrir el ataque furioso de las olas del error mortal:

"Y sobre el mar agitado y furioso
Veo al Cristo
Viniendo hacia mí
Con palabras divinas, llenas de amor

"Así la Verdad me sostiene sobre la roca
En las orillas de la Vida,—
¡Contra la cual ni los vientos ni las olas
Podrán prevalecer jamás!"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

### *Desert Horseman*

*(Texas)*

The green-clustered piñon
Covers the desert like a million-island sea.
Nothing moves but the cattle
Browsing like brown dots
In the sharp, bright silence.
On the flat-topped butte,
The shadows are blue as smoke,
Gray as dust in the topaz sunshine.
Suddenly, on the crest,
The far mounted figure of a cowboy
Is carved out of the clouds.
He stands quiet for a moment—
One small man in the miles of stillness.
Then he rides away down the trail,
Sinking like the sun
Till even his big hat has vanished.

Once more the sky is empty,
The world is alone.

M. M. M.

## The Widening Straits of Gibraltar

IN FACT there can be no doubt that the Straits of Gibraltar continue to widen even today. We possess a whole series of records of the width of these Straits, left by ancient and mediaeval writers of various centuries. At the beginning of the fifth century B. C. the width was only half a mile, but the writer Euton, in 400 B. C., estimated it at four miles; Turiano Greslio, in 300 B. C., at five miles; and Titus Livius, at the beginning of the Christian Era, at seven miles. Victor Vitensa, in A. D. 400, gives the width of the Straits as equal to twelve miles, and at present it is fifteen miles wide. Therefore the width has increased during the last 2,400 years by fourteen and one half miles, or by an average of 0.6 mile per century. . . .

Probably some millenniums ago the ancient isthmus between Spain and Africa suddenly split: this was due certainly to some cataclysm and since then the slow separation of the two continents has continued uninterruptedly.—From "The Shadow of Atlantis," by COLONEL A. BRAGHINE. (New York: Dutton.)

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Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1940 ☆☆R

## Nonpartisan League Facing Reorganization

**C. I. O. leaders see in the split over presidency a prospect to give members more voice.**

Reorganization of Labor's Non-Partisan League to diminish rule from the top and to give members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations more of a voice in its national political decisions is sought by an increasing bloc of Massachusetts sentiment, it was reported today among C. I. O. leaders here.

The League, which is the political arm of the C. I. O., is controlled by John L. Lewis, the C. I. O. President. Sidney Hillman, a C. I. O. vice-president, takes a minor part in its direction as Treasurer.

Though the pair worked together to build up the League for Mr. Roosevelt's re-election four years ago, just now they are split over a third term for him, Mr. Lewis opposing and Mr. Hillman favoring. Their disagreement has torn the League wide open wherever both factions following the two leaders are strong. Only the semblance of unity now prevails, it is said, and much may happen.

Nationally the League is only a loose committee, though locally it is a close-knit organization and very democratically set up, it is commented by local objectors to the present national situation.

The millions of C. I. O. workers are given no part in the making of the political policies set for them nationally, the critics declare.

**On New Basis**

Feeling that C. I. O. members should have a more direct hand in forming the national political program of the League as a nation-wide movement, Massachusetts leaders taking this point of view are considering a plan to put the League on a new basis.

The idea is to ask for a constitutional convention, at which the League would take on a regular basis of organization, with elected officers and the other machinery of a movement springing directly from the membership.

Through such a change, the national political policy of the League would be assured of being formulated from the bottom up rather than at present from the top down, it is argued by local sponsors of the proposal.

Mr. Lewis was elected chairman of the League at a national convention of the League held in 1936. There has been no convention since then. Six months or so ago the League's Massachusetts State Committee passed a resolution and sent it to national headquarters asking for another national convention. The reply that came back here was that there would be a national convention at the right time, after the Democratic Party made its decisions at its national convention, which comes next week.

Incidentally the C. I. O. has set up a convention office in Chicago for the Democratic conclave, and two C. I. O. leaders are delegates.

In any case, the dispute between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hillman shows that the present machinery of the League is defective, according to critics.

The most marked flareup in their struggle came recently when the League's Executive Vice-President, Eli L. Oliver, resigned in protest against Mr. Lewis' hostility to a continuance in office of President Roosevelt. Mr. Oliver was a Hillman man, and took the Hillman point of view. He retired, it is said, in preference to being forced out.

**Member of Own Union**

Mr. Lewis thereupon appointed a member of his own union, John T. Jones, as director of the League. From 1931-33 Mr. Jones served as legislative agent at Washington of the United Mine Workers, of which Mr. Lewis is President, and since then has been president of District 16 of the union with headquarters at Cumberland, Md. Lately he was called back to Washington by Mr. Lewis to lead the C. I. O.'s campaign against amendment of act.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair followed by increasing cloudiness early this afternoon possibly with a shower late this afternoon or early this evening; generally fair with slight temperature change tonight and Thursday with a thundershower Thursday afternoon; gentle variable winds mostly southwest and west.

**All New England:** Generally fair tonight and Thursday except scattered thundershowers Thursday afternoon; little change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate winds mostly west and southwest; scattered clouds tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 73 | 91 | New Orleans | 75 | 88 |
| Chicago | 72 | 84 | New York | 76 | 88 |
| Denver | 63 | 95 | Norfolk | 76 | 87 |
| Kansas City | 73 | 94 | Philadelphia | 72 | 86 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 102 | St. Louis | 74 | 90 |
| Miami | 81 | 90 | San Francisco | 51 | 68 |
| Minneapolis | 72 | 92 | Washington | 73 | 86 |

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., July 10.
B—Maximum, July 9.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 3:58 p. m. E. D. S. T.; height 10.3 feet.
Thursday, 4:20 a. m. E. D. S. T.; height 10.2 feet.

Light al vehicles by 8:52 p. m. E. D. S. T.

## 'Y' Job Hunters Win World's Fair Award

By a Staff Photographer

**Three Boston 'Y' Leaders Examine Trophy**

**Left to right: Philip Colby, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Job Hunters Group which was awarded first prize last night in New York World's Fair as the outstanding "Y" self-help project in the United States; Roland Darling, director and originator of the plan, and Clifford K. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A.**

## Boston Y. M. C. A. Job Hunters Win Plaque at the N. Y. Fair

The Job Hunters, project of the Boston Y. M. C. A., went to New York yesterday and was adjudged to be the best in a national contest for youth "self-help" programs conducted by the "Y" and held as a climax to the Y. M. C. A. Day at the World's Fair. The project which has been carried on by the young people of the Boston "Y" has found 306 jobs for youthful unemployed from September, 1939, to May of 1940, and was selected from more than 1,000 entrants from all over the United States.

"This is the spirit which has made America great and which will maintain our position in the world," said Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia last evening in presenting the plaque to Karl Roehrig of Auburndale who accepted it for the Job Hunters.

Another award went to the Boston "Y" when the Outing Club was given honorable mention. The judges consisted of Mayor La Guardia, James Rowland Russell, Educational Director of the American Youth Commission, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, and Robert Littell of the Reader's Digest.

In announcing the award the judges paid tribute to the contributions which the Boston group has made toward helping themselves and their community throughout the past year.

The Job Hunters was organized by Roland Darling, founder of the Forty Plus Club, and its success has spread to various other communities. Starting with a small group the present membership of the organization now totals more than 150. They make no charges of any kind and operate to provide each member with a complete course of action which is headed toward helping him find the right job. There are no restrictions as to education, religion or race.

Several former members of the organization who have secured positions in New York were present at the presentation of the award last night which was held in the Hall of Religion at the World's Fair. The alumni wos officially represented by Miss Ruth Andress.

Other projects which received awards included the International Club of New York City, the Second Western N. Y. Negro Assembly of Buffalo, N. Y., the Under Thirty Club of Houston, Texas, and the Forum of Akron, Ohio. Five others received honorable mentions, including the Community Sing of Houston, Texas, the Young Men's Industrial Forum of Bridgeport, Conn., the Outing Club of Boston, the Western Massachusetts Fencing Clubs of West Springfield, and the North Minneapolis Halloween Jamboree of Minneapolis, Minn.

## Race Idolatry Described As Blight on Nationalism

The false doctrine of racial superiority, as proclaimed to the world by National Socialism, is a "serious stumbling block in the way of human progress" and a tool for Nazi domination of alien peoples, the Harvard Conference on Religion and World Affairs was told today.

"Modern nationalism has fallen under the blight of race idolatry," Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of the Temple, Cleveland, declared. "What is required in our day is not super-heated race apologetics, but a generous way of life which will give each race the opportunity to live its own life," he said.

"Our age needs a form of good will which will not only tolerate differences but which will gladly use them for the enrichment of life."

**Fellowship Bases**

Speakers at the Harvard Summer School Conference on "Religious Principles and Contemporary National and International Issues" are exploring the bases of world fellowship to be found in all Christian and Jewish faiths and creeds. Soon the Conference will hear Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Harvard Professor of Divinity, and Dr. Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister of Finland.

Bringing the misfortune of racial intolerance closer home to Americans, Rabbi Silver reminded his hearers that "the people in the South have used it [the doctrine of superiority] as an excuse for exploiting the colored man and for denying him his elementary human rights and his legitimate opportunities."

The color barrier, he pointed out, "still calls for separate white and colored Christian churches in many parts of the world, including our own."

**Falsified Myths**

Racial theories are falsified myths, he declared, without any basis in anthropology or religion. "The protagonists of racism would give the world the impression of scientific objectivity. In reality, their doctrines are only lightly covered by the shreds and patches of a twisted and distorted science The rest is naked propaganda.

"No one has ever proved that a human being, through his descent from a certain group of people, must of necessity have certain mental characteristics."

## *Princess Seeks U. S. Citizenship*

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 10 (AP)—Princess Natalie Paley, often referred to as one of the 10 best-dressed women in the world, wore a red, white, and blue ensemble today as she applied in naturalization court for United States citizenship.

The Princess, who has agreed to drop her royal title, is the daughter of Grand Duke Paul of Russia and cousin of the late Czar Nicholas. She is the wife of John C. Wilson of Fairfield, business manager of Noel Coward.

Her ensemble consisted of a blue and white checkered dress, with a red patent-leather belt bearing the gold-lettered inscription—U. S. A.

## Voters Backed PardonRecord, Coakley Says

Massachusetts' voters have sanctioned the State's pardon record deplored in the recent report of the Special Commission investigating pardons and paroles, according to Daniel H. Coakley (D), Executive Councillor from Brighton, in a sarcastic statement today in defense of his role, which had been attacked by the Commission.

Mr. Coakley today said: "I thought I was the 'bad man.' But the infantile report of the foggy Commission 'let the cat out of the bag.'

"I commend to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall," continued Mr. Coakley, "a study of the returns when Lieutenant Governor Youngman fought Governor Ely for a second term. His first victory was by 12,000; Youngman's attack was on Ely's pardons. Ely met him toe to toe, and the result was 125,000 majority for Ely. The voters of Massachusetts don't believe in keeping people in jail," claimed Mr. Coakley in his "alibi."

"Republican politicians have never learned that as yet. Perhaps they will learn this fall," he said, after claiming that "Ely, Curley, and Hurley," former Democratic Governors, are the "sinners."

Before entering a meeting of the Executive Council today, Mr. Coakley said he was going to introduce a resolution "that $50,000 be given to the Commission on Pardons from the Governor's extraordinary fund so that the said Commission may conclude with honor its investigation of its allotted task."

Earlier, Governor Saltonstall described as "shocking" the findings of the Special Commission investigating pardons, but denied there was any possibility of a special session of the Legislature being called to deal with the problem.

In a statement yesterday, upon his return to Boston following a brief vacation in Maine, the Governor said:

"The statements contained in the intermediate report of the unpaid Commission are shocking. I am confident that the people of Massachusetts feel the same way as I do. The Commission is to be commended for what it has brought to light, and I hope it will continue its good work.

"I certainly believe that the next session of the Legislature will correct the laws so that such abuses will be impossible in the future. Under the present Administration these abuses have been stopped and everybody knows it. What action may be taken on this and the final report of the Commission remains to be determined later."

## New Bay State Guard's Quota Will Be 10,000

**Governor outlines plans for unit to supplant U. S. force in defense of home area.**

Massachusetts' Special State Guard, which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall outlined today for duty in case the regular National Guard were called for duty outside the State, would be 10,000 strong, including citizens over 45 years of age, as well as younger volunteers.

Governor Saltonstall, upon his return from a short vacation in Maine, explained that if the President of the United States were to call the National Guard away from its home, the Governor would not hesitate "one second" to call a special session of the Legislature to finance the new unit.

He said he and his staff are doing everything they can to prepare for the new Guard, until additional funds are forthcoming to bring it into being.

After conferring today with Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson of the National Guard, the Governor announced that "officers who have had previous service" in the Nation's or State's armed forces, "and who are over 45 years old, will be selected in all parts of the Commonwealth to command various units of the Special Guard. An officers' school of one week's duration at the Massachusetts Military Reservation will be announced in the near future, to train these officers so that they will be ready to perform their essential duties immediately, if needed."

Governor Saltonstall revealed that detailed plans of such a new Guard have been studied since last winter by the National Guard staff. He said the first enlistments would be taken from areas where initial units would be established and that there would be facilities for rapid expansion in an emergency.

The Governor also announced that Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, U. S. A., retired, who was commander of the 26th Division, has accepted command of the proposed Guard and is selecting a staff.

## Protection Plan

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, who is President of the United States Governors Conference, attended a meeting with Justice Department officials this afternoon to discuss calling together Governors and Attorneys General of the various States for a conference next month believed aimed at preventing sabotage and "fifth column" activities in the States.

## Maine's Defense

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine and members of the Maine Defense Commission conferred today with Maj. A. R. Wilson, Assistant Chief of Staff, about Maine defense problems. Mr. Barrows, however, declined any comment on the conference with Major Wilson or discussions he had with officers in the air corps. The Governor flew here today for the conferences.

## Maine Shoe Firms To Make Up Pay

PORTLAND, Maine, July 10 (AP)—Payment of back wages totaling $22,000 will be made to employees of the Kesslen Shoe Corporation and the Mitchell Shoe Company of Kennebunk and Biddeford, according to Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director of the Federal Wage-Hour Division.

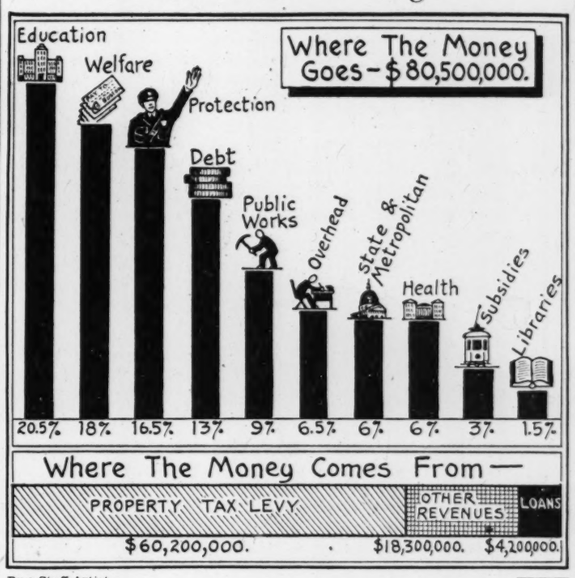
The payments will be in addition to $7,500 in fines imposed in recent court proceedings for violations of the law, Mr. Eliot said. The amount was determined in a conference between Federal officials and company counsel.

## *'Bee-zy' Phone Signal Blamed on Busy Bees*

NEWINGTON, Conn., July 10 (AP)—Lineman Harry Smith, responding today to complaints of interrupted service by telephone subscribers, found the trouble—the line was bee-zy.

A swarm of bees had started a honeycomb in the control box.

## *Boston's 1940 Outgo*




By a Staff Artist

**$80,500,000 of Bills; $76,300,000 Income**

**Based on data from the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, the chart tells the story of Boston's municipal expenditures. Borrowing in 1940 will include more than $4,000,000 for current expenses (relief). Mayor Tobin figures enough old debt will be paid off to reduce the City's over-all obligations by approximately $3,000,000 by the end of the year. Boston's $40.60 tax rate, producing roughly $60,000,000, including a "cushion" of $2,000,000 for abatements and delinquencies, is assessed on about $1,500,000,000 valuation, which some call far too high.**

## Boston's Expenditures

**Education:** $16,500,000—School personnel, maintenance, and buildings.

**Welfare:** $14,500,000—City relief, WPA materials, and institutions.

**Protection:** $13,200,000—Police, fire, courts, jails.

**Debt:** $10,200,000—Principal and interest on Boston's $150,000,000 debt. (Does not include $500,000 in sinking fund surpluses and $800,000 water income surplus applied on debt service this year.)

**Public Works:** $7,350,000—Parks, highways, snow removal, sewers, bridges.

**Overhead:** $5,300,000—General government, such as Mayor's office, City Council, collecting and auditing departments.

**State and Metropolitan:** $5,000,000—State tax and assessments for metropolitan parks, highways, sewers.

**Health:** $4,800,000—Hospitals, health department.

**Subsidies:** $2,300,000—Boston Elevated and Sumner traffic tunnel deficits.

**Library:** $1,300,000—Copley Square Library building and branches.

Property tax levy includes more than $2,200,000 as a cushion for abatements and delinquencies.

## *G. O. P. Women of Bay State Tune Up to Willkie Rhythm*

Familiar music wafting across the Common this morning from the Women's Republican Club at 46 Beacon Street may have led some to think that Walt Disney's Seven Dwarfs were somewhere in the neighborhood.

Actually, it was the voices of the usually staid women of the Republican Club joining in a parody of the Dwarf's Song, the burden of which was that Willkie is the man they want for President.

It went like this:

Heigh-ho, Heigh-ho
It's back to work we go;
With Wendell Willkie leading us
The jobs will grow;
Heigh-ho, Heigh-ho
We've all been feeling low,
But Willkie's hand will save the land
Heigh-ho, Heigh-ho.

There were other verses but this gives the general idea.

The purpose of today's meeting was to hear a résumé of the Philadelphia convention as seen by eight eye witnesses. One fact stood out—the Republican women of Massachusetts aren't going to find it hard riding on the Willkie bandwagon.

Describing the Republican nominee as a man of strong convictions and simple and direct methods, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Campaign Manager for the Club, said she felt that Mr. Willkie woud appeal to men and women of all parties.

"Because we feel that way the Club will sponsor an information service where members of all parties will be welcome to seek facts and figures about the Republican candidate and the party's program," Mrs. Fearing explained.

"Our actual campaign will not begin until after the acceptance speech but it will be based on Mr. Willkie's interpretation of the platform at that time," the campaign chairman added.

Among those speaking were: Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Republican National Committee woman from Massachusetts; Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee; Mrs. Charles B. Gulick, President of the Club; Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler; Miss Rachel Morse; Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington; Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, and Mrs. Frank A. Besse. Mrs. Edward B. Furber, Director of the Political Department of the Women's Republican Club, presided.

## Defeatist Attitude Assailed

In a powerful democratic state of "free enterprise" like the United States, there is no room for the defeatist attitude of accepting "inefficiency in industry and public affairs" as the price of individual freedom, Prof. Howard E. Wilson of the Harvard School of Education warned a large gathering of Harvard alumni today.

Every seat was taken in Hunt Hall this morning to hear Professor Wilson expound the need for pioneering by education in the field of youth adjustment to the American way of living. His was the fifth of a series of educational talks given this week before the Graduate School of Education Alumni Institute.

Fresh from a tour of the nation's schools to obtain an insight into what is being done to meet the problems of youth, Professor Wilson stated that education is just scratching the surface of opportunity for matching the efficiencies of totalitarian states without sacrificing the democratic code of free enterprise.

He said he had found various commendable attempts by the schools to learn the nation's industrial and economic needs and to guide youth into these channels rather than into already crowded fields of endeavor.

He found education actually getting down to business in an effort to make tangible to youth the American tradition which is so much talked about in a more or less hazy manner. And he applauded the apparent determination of English and history teachers in their classes to answer satisfactorily the question: What is American democracy?

Getting youth to talk about what democracy is and to learn its traditions well is the first step, said Professor Wilson, in safeguarding democratic institutions.

In all the 85 schools visited by Professor Wilson he found a tendency among students to praise democracy and to accept it "in spite of its inefficiences."

## 'Plowing Under' Policy Seen in Pursuit of War

**Institute speaker says it is final development in search for prosperity and security.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 10—War may be regarded as the final development of the "plowing under" policy in the search for prosperity and security, the Institute of Social Progres was told this morning by Broadus Mitchell, Professor of Economics at Occidental College, Los Angeles.

The New Deal, he declared, first of all tried to solve the depression "by the time-honored method of destruction of surpluses. But 10,000,000 unemployed remained. Hitler, faced with a similar army of unemployed—it was recalled in discussion—fell back on rearmament, widened conscription and general preparation for war. These forms of activity, it was pointed out, may be viewed as "plowing under" of constructive capacity.

Now, said Professor Mitchell, "the New Deal tries destruction on a scale never attempted before. It plans to spend as much for implements of war as it spent in seven years on its alphabetical measures. But the capitalist system, which is the fundamental faith of the New Deal, cannot be salvaged by destruction."

Norman Thomas — "perennial presidential candidate" of the Socialist Party—offered some clear-cut suggestions last night as to better methods than "plowing under" in any form. "If you can harness machinery to the conquest of nations, you can certainly harness it to the conquest of poverty," he declared at a crowded "Presidential Campaign Non-Partisan Mass Meeting" in Alumnae Hall.

**False Ideal**

"Western Europe," Mr. Thomas went on, "collapsed before the dynamic power of a new—but false—ideal. If we are to compete with the forces of that ideal it must be by a similar dynamic power—this dynamic power can be developed by the ideal of conquest of poverty under democratic control.

"Our greatest danger today," he asserted, "is not invasion from outside. The danger is that in attempting to stop Hitler we accept voluntarily the same false ideal which we have been led to fear he might force upon us."

"A dying capitalism," Mr. Thomas continued, "now seeks to save itself by hemispheric imperialism in the name of hemispheric defense."

The confused state of public opinion in the United States is indicated, he said, by the fact that "we love refugees, but hate immigrants—and we are more afraid of Little Johnny who refuses to salute the flag on religious grounds than we are of corruption in high places."

**Democratic Methods**

The meeting at which he spoke was a conspicuous example of the truly democratic method of this Institute—now in session on the Wellesley College campus. On a single platform prominent representatives of four political parties explained the issues in the coming campaign—as they saw them. Each gave praise—where praise, they thought, was due—to the theories of opponents. Each answered questions posed after their opening talks, by Miss Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College, and by members of the large audience.

For the Republicans, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island praised American individualism and self-help as represented by Wendell Willkie. For the New Prohibition Party Roger W. Babson, well known Wellesley economist, presented telling statistics on "commercialized evils" of various kinds, and urged "starting at the bottom and working up" in the reform of government and national life—elevating individual character.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins listed accomplishments of the New Deal and pointed to great progress in social security planning during the past seven years.

## Long Proposes Cambridge Start 'Asset' Write-Off

Forecasts of the Cambridge tax rate, already reliably placed in the neighborhood of $44.50 a $1,000 of valuation, mounted still further today with a proposal from State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long that the City begin this year to raise funds for writing off a quantity of bad assets believed to exceed $500,000.

The background of the situation is that on Jan. 1, Cambridge was carrying $544,000 in unpaid taxes for years prior to 1939. In addition, there was $930,000 in other kinds of unpaid bills.

Mr. Long recently suggested the including in the 1940 tax rate of an extra $300,000 in the overlay allowance. The Cambridge Taxpayers Association then requested Mr. Long to define the purpose for which this sum would be applied. In response today, Mr. Long declared that an unspecified quantity of uncollected taxes and other obligations "should be absorbed and not carried any longer as an asset."

If the tax assessors accept Mr. Long's proposal, about $1.75 would be added to the 1940 tax rate.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio — Page 14

### Movies

**Brookline Village—**
Charles Ruggles in "Opened by Mistake." 2:10 5:10, 8:10. Also Dorothy Lamour in "Typhoon." 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Free, Blonde & 21." with Joan Davis. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Our Town," with Frank Craven and Fay Bainter. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

**Fenway—**
George Brent and Virginia Bruce in "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Also Joan Davis in "Manhattan Heartbeat." 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

**Fine Arts—**
Charles Laughton in "Henry VIII." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also March of Time—U. S. Navy. 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Information Please." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Freddie Bartholomew in "Tom Brown's School Days." 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Private Affairs," with Nancy Kelly. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

**Modern—**
Ezra Stone on "Those were the Days." 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. Also Madeleine Carroll in "Safari." 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40.

**Metropolitan—**
"Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Gambling on the High Seas," with Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35.

**Orpheum—**
"Florian," starring Robert Young. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. Also "Edison the Man," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:10.

**Paramount—**
"Manhattan Heartbeat," starring Joan Davis. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:05. Also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 10:05. Also, Musico Stage Show at 9:30.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Island of Doomed Men," with Peter Lorre. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Also Ann Dvorak in "Girls of the Road." 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

**State—**
Spencer Tracy in "Edison the Man." 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also Robert Young in "Florian." 1:25, 5, 8:50.

**Scollay—**
Madeleine Carroll in "Safari." 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:40. Also Ezra Stone in "Those Were the Days." 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:15.

**South Station Theater—**
"March of Time," featuring U. S. Navy; Barbados; Donald Duck; Walter Catlett Comedy; News, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Telepix—**
U. S. Navy, Larry Clinton Orchestra, Disney Cartoon, World News Digest, 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Men Without Souls," with John Litel. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Claude Rains and Cary Grant in "The Last Outpost." 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

**Tremont—**
Deanna Durbin in "It's a Date." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:50. Also Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in "San Francisco." 9:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:45.

**University—**
Carole Lombard and Frederic March in "Nothing Sacred." 1:35, 4:45, 8:10. Also Fred Astaire in "Top Hat." 3, 6:10, 9:30.

**Uptown—**
Ann Sheridan in "Torrid Zone." 3:05, 6:40, 10:20. Also "If I had My Way," with Bing Crosby and Gloria Jean. 1:25, 5, 8:40.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

### *Tonight Esplanade Concert*

**Embankment Road, 8:30**

ARTHUR FIEDLER, CONDUCTOR

Polonaise from "Eugen Onegin" . . . . . Tchaikovsky
Symphony No. 2, in D major . . . Brahms
First two movements
I. Allegro non troppo
II. Adagio non troppo
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" . . . . . Wagner
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" . . . . . R. Strauss
The Swan . . . . . Saint-Saens
Cello Solo: H. Droeghmans
Scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream" . . . . . Mendelssohn
Thunder and Lightning," Polka . . . . . J. Strauss

### Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway—**
Guidance tour on Chinese Paintings by Miss Hall at 11.

**Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—**
The WPA Rhythm Ensemble at 12.

**The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—**
Mae Taylor, Soprano and Paul Bregor, Pianist at 2:45.

# N. E. Women Pilots Seek Place in Defense

New England won't be without adequate behind-the-lines defense if members of the Ninety-Niners, national women's flying organization, have anything to say about it.

Several members of the organization in Greater Boston emphasized the need for a bill now under discussion which would have the United States Government give qualified women pilots the right to training in heavy government transport ships and bombers, so that at a moment's notice they could take over routine jobs if the men were called on for front-line defense duty.

The Ninety-Niners is so called because 99 women pilots started it.

Miss Gertrude S. Meserve, Winchester, Mass., Vice-Governor of the Ninety-Niners, and a commercial instructor for the government on the C. A. A. program, would continue to instruct in even of any emergency, if called on to do so, or would ferry ships from factory to field.

"I could also fly needed supplies behind the lines," Miss Meserve said.

Miss Meserve, who declared that there are "only about a dozen" women flying instructors in the country, thinks the opportunities for women to serve their country in aviation "haven't even been scratched."

"Women would do errands of mercy, bu' they are not fighters," Miss Meserve emphasized. "Yet I know women would help win if the country were attacked."

Why is special training in heavy ships necessary if qualified women fliers are to form an adequate defense reserve?

Mrs. Nancy H. Love, one of the few women in the Country with a commercial pilot's rating, joined the discussion at East Boston Airport to answer that.

"It's about like the difference between driving a Baby Austin and running a steam locomotive. See that big ship over there?" she pointed across the field to an enormous silver plane that was just setting down sweetly on the Army runway there in the early afternoon sunlight.

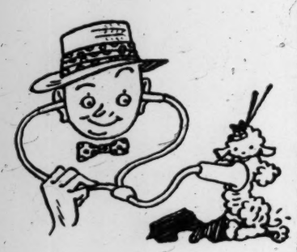
"That's a bomber," Mrs. Love said. "I could handle her. There are a couple of kinds we could. A commercial pilot has to have at least 200 hours to be licensed. But many big Government ships have lots of gadgets, some of them something like 257 different gadgets and dials."

Miss Jean Adams of Cohasset, Mass., could fly photographers or do aerial photography herself for the Government. That's her work now, and she enjoys it. "We could also fly spare parts and engines and needed supplies in event of war," Miss Adams explained.

The girls agree a good intensive two-weeks program would give them sufficient instruction for emergency duties.

According to the latest available list, drawn up in June, Massachusetts ties with Illinois for third place in the Country for women pilots with a commercial license. California is first with 18, New York second with 11, while the Bay State and Illinois each have six.


Rogers Peet



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A little camouflage goes a long way toward making part-wool look like all-wool.

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# Radio Programs Bring Back The 'New England Town Hall'

**Behind the Microphone**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

A dramatic series designed for television, receives its first airing; the "New England Town Hall" is reinitiated with well-known speakers; and a new opera ballet is introduced in the Lewisohn Stadium concert, among features of mid-week radio entertainment.

### Tonight

**Premieres:**

"Meet Mr. Meek," domestic comedy drama series, designed for television, i. e., the actors must look their parts besides acting them, with cast of well-known professional radio actors, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Reinitiated "New England Town Hall" to air question "Does Hitler Threaten America?" with Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson and Archibald McLeish as speakers, from Repertory Theater, Boston, Colonial-WAAB, 8.

Vittorio Giannini's "An Opera Ballet," music to an as yet incompleted new opera, in Lewisohn Stadium concert, Edwin McArthur, conductor, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

**Talks:**

"The power resources of America—coal, oil, gas, water, power and timber," discussed in "This Our America," NBC-BLUE-WBZ, 8.

"Life on Other Planets?" by Dr. Harlow Shapley in his "Stars of the Summer Night" series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:15.

### Thursday

**Drama:**

"Henry Aldrich" goes into the roadside stand business in order to get $50 for a secondhand, secondhand car, "Aldrich Family," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Freddie Bartholomew and Jimmie Lydon in radio version of film, "Tom Brown's School Days," from Chicago, prelude program to "Movie Night" series planned in August, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

**Readings:**

Anastasia Kirby, monologist, in "Off to Camp," a seasonal drama on the trials and tribulations of summer camp departure, WBZ, 7:30.


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## Dever Outlines Plans For Boston Campaign

Massachusetts Attorney-General Paul A. Dever, Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial nomination this year, is to open his Boston campaign tonight at an organization meeting of the Democratic leaders of Wards 1, 2, and 3—Charlestown, East Boston, and the North End, at 8 o'clock, at the Parker House. Mr. Dever has spent the past week campaigning through the western part of the State.

## *Call for Training on Transport Planes*

T. F. Hartley

**Mrs. Nancy Love and (Inset) Miss Jean Adams**

**Women pilots and members of Ninety-Niners who would enter behind-the-lines defense service**

# Saltonstall Fills 26 Offices

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall submitted 26 appointments to the Executive Council today when attending his first Council meeting in two weeks, during part of which time he has been vacationing at his mother's summer place at North Haven, Maine.

Among the Governor's appointments were the following:

Edmund M. Murray, Wellesley, special justice of the District Court of Northern Norfolk in Dedham, in place of the late E. D. Fullerton.

Arthur M. Wiggin, Brookline, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Nautical School, in place of Clarence E. Perkins, whose term expired.

James I. Yoffa, Boston, reappointed Director of Juvenile Training and a Trustee of the Massachusetts Training School.

Gertrude Hooper, Boston, reappointed a Trustee of the same institution.

HERE's a breezy treat for summer days . . . LIME-GLO, the Lime-Pineapple Sherbet . . . icy and refreshing, with a zippy, cool-sweet tang! Abolish sweltering with this Sealtest-supervised Sherbet. Get it from your neighborhood dealer.

And here's REAL STRAWBERRY Ice Cream for July!

Cool, smooth REAL STRAWBERRY Ice Cream — Sealtest-supervised. Enjoy that crisp berry taste, blended with rich cream and other wholesome ingredients.

FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

*Sealtest-supervised*

Hear the Sealtest Show with Rudy Vallee every Thursday night over NBC Red Network, 10 to 10:30 P. M., E.D.T.

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# Low-Cost Disk Music Listed For Esplanade

More than 18,000 Boston families have acquired the low-priced recordings of Schubert's No. 8 in B Minor, Beethoven's No. 5 in C Minor, Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite, Mozart's No. 40 in G Minor, and Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," "Clouds" and "Festivals" from the headquarters of the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation.

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of the Esplanade Concerts, given in the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Embankment, has chosen for his program certain of the symphonies which are being released in connection with this music appreciation campaign. He will include on this evening's program the prelude to "The Meistersinger of Nürenberg" by Wagner which, as a recording, will be released by the Committee on Friday, July 12. Mr. Fiedler is also including the Brahms Symphony No. 2 in D Major, first two movements, which will be released by the Committee at a later date.

The recordings are distributed at 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street for educational and entertainment purposes at a non-profit price of $1.69 for a complete symphony, consisting of three and four records.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |

**For Thursday, July 11**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 4:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |

### *Today on WRUL*

**(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)**

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Sidelights on World Affairs," arranged by Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.

### Today on Short Waves

**(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)**

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.9m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian March. HAT5, 9.62meg., 31.17m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Neapolitan Songs. 2R03, 31.15m.; 2R04, 25.40m.; 2R06, 19.61m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"Thoughts and Things." DJL, 15.11meg., 19.9m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2R03, 31.15m.; 2R04, 25.40m.; 2R06, 19.61m.
Bordeaux—11:45 p. m.—"Political Documents." TPA, 11.72meg., 25.6m.; TPB, 11.84meg., 25.33m.; TPC, 9.52meg., 31.51m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**

# *Shopping the Shops*

**By Janet Treat Hobbs**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The way your maid looks when she answers the door is as important as the way her voice sounds when she answers the telephone. For either way, she is representing you, as a household, and her appearance should have more than a suggestion of freshness and dignity.

In other words, she should be turned out in a uniform that's crisp and smart, regardless of the time of the day. Which means that she should be properly fitted, and, if she wears colored uniforms, some thought be given to her particular coloring. This doesn't necessarily mean silk uniforms at dinner if yours is a household that frankly can't afford them . . . for there are plenty of rayons and even cottons that make out very nicely. Naturally it's nice to shop in a place where they specialize in uniforms . . . such as Josephine Foley's Uniform Shop at 59 Temple Place . . . for they keep up with the newest fashions. And styles change in uniforms just as in every other dress. Of course some still cling to the regulation straight up and down affairs, but others like the idea of a suggestion of the Princess fashion, with a bit of a flared skirt. And sharkskin seems to be one of the materials that is popular right now, for it not only holds up well, but launders beautifully. Their phone number is Liberty 2378.

**Summer Shoes At Low Prices Now**

July is, of course, the month for sales. (But for that matter, what month isn't?) So it's only natural that summer shoes should come in for their share of marking down now. By Nisley . . . at 145 Tremont Street. Some of them have been cut way down to $2.87, while the next sale price is $3.87. And there are all kinds for immediate wear. All whites, spectator pumps, sandals, active sport shoes, open toes, closed toes, shoes with straps that wrap around, and shoes that are perfectly plain without a strap in sight.

**Extra Silverware Comes in Handy**

When Uncle Edgar and all the relatives descend upon you one of these nice week ends, and you start setting the table for eight, or even 12, you're going to find out just how much you need a little extra silverware around the house for just such unexpected reasons. Of course it's much nicer to be able to fill out and expand your very best silver service, but in case the budget says no at the moment, we know of a very good substitute. At Gilchrist's. . . . Their silverplate which is on special sale this month. The fact is, that you can make up complete sets from four open stock patterns. And right now each piece is but nine cents, which means that an entire set isn't at all expensive. Ordinarily they're at least five cents more a piece. Incidentally, they also have those wooden chests that are chemically treated so they keep silver from tarnishing. For $1.98. A telephone call to Hubbard 9400 will bring your silver to you (but you must buy at least a dollar's worth, we hear) without all the fuss and bother of going in town yourself. Just as it'll bring out anything else you may need at any time, for that matter.

**Electric Ovens Spell Economy**

Thither and Yon: If the idea of heating up a great big oven for one little pie or cake has a way of offending your Yankee sense of economy, perhaps you'll be interested in acquiring one of those little Griswold Kwik-Bake electric ovens. Because in the first place they cost but $5.95 (that's a special price, so don't go taking up too much time making up your mind about it), and in the second place you don't have to pre-heat it. Just plug it in, pop in your pie, and let the oven take care of the rest. Of course it'll bake cookies and small meats and potatoes and other things, too. At Jordan Marsh's. And for $1.98 Hovey's will sell you one of those ever-so-handy utility tables for your kitchen. With three shelves, and little rollers, so you can scoot it around the kitchen.

**(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)**

### *Christian Science Program*

**For Thursday, July 11**

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.


KEEP COOL
*Switch to*
ELECTRIC
COOKING NOW

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY



Just fifty cents* to call New York?
Before this year's vacation
I think I'll telephone, and talk
About a reservation.

*3-minute night and Sunday station rate, exclusive of Federal tax from BOSTON

TELEPHONE


# Radio Timetable

**(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)**

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | Interviews | "Song Stylist" |
| 3:15 | Organ recital | "Honeymoon Hill": sk. | "Ma Perkins": sketch. | World's Fair Band | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 | News Service | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family. | Earl Truxell's Orch. | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 | "Merry Minstrels" | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": sketch. | Earl Truxell's Orch. | "Console Capers" |
| 4:00 | **Lecture Hall** | Club Matinee: variety. | "Backstage Wife": sk. | "Hits and Encores" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | "In Record Time" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas": serial. | John Agnew, organist | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "In Record Time" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | El Paseo Troubadors. | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 | "Around the Hub" | Club Matinee: news. | "Young Widder Brown" | "Word Dramas" | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | By Kathleen Norris | Organ and soloist | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | Pop Concert | Malcolm Claire, stories. | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | Jay Wesley, sports. | Ireene Wicker, songs. | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines. | "Superman": sketch | "The O'Neills": drama. | Frank Ryan, sports. | News Service |
| 6:00 | News; Edwin C. Hill | News; sport comment. | News Service | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Dinner Dance | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 | Paul Sullivan | Weather; Dinner Dance. | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | "Swing It" |
| 6:45 | **"The World Today"** | Lowell Thomas, news. | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor. | "Mr. Keen": sketch. | **European news** | "Music for You" | News Service |
| 7:30 | "Meet Mr. Meek": | The Revelers: orchestra. | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": | "Musical Strings" |
| 7:45 | comedy | Sen. Thomas M. Burke | **H. V. Kaltenborn, news** | dramatic sketch | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:00 | Uncle Jim's Question Bee | Music Appreciation | **Gale Page, J. Ameche in "Promoting Priscilla"** | "Sheep and Goats Club"; R. Huey, m. c. | Housing talk |
| 8:15 | "Dr. Christian": | **"Midweek Function"** | Plantation Party: vocalists; orchestra | "Where Are You From?" | Waltz Time |
| 8:30 | drama; war news. | "What Would You Have Done?"; quiz program. | | "Where Are You From?" | Sport program |
| 8:45 | | | | | "Homes on the Land" |
| 9:00 | Star Theater: | "Concert Hall of the Air"; transcriptions | Abbott and Costello: comedy; music | Carlos Molina's Orch. | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | drama; music | "This Man's Army" | "Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch | Carlos Molina's Orch. | |
| 9:30 | "Musico"; song title | "This Man's Army" | | Pre-Convention Round-up; speakers | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | guessing game | | | | |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Or. | "Frontline Headlines" | Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge | **Raymond Gram Swing** | News Service |
| 10:15 | "Public Affairs" | "Tropical Moods" | | News Service | Bruce Wilkins' Orch. |
| 10:30 | "Public Affairs" | "Studio Party" | Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge | "Pageant of Melody" | "Musical Stringe" |
| 10:45 | Music; Weather | "Studio Party" | | Henry Weber's Orch | Wally Burke's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; Sports | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Mickey Alpert's Orch | Sport program |
| 11:15 | News; Dance Orch. | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Winnipeg Summer Symphony Orchestra | Jose Martinez' Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Midnight Swing | "Music You Want" | Network sports | Concert | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Club | "Music You Want" | Network sports | | News Service |

### *Thursday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; Variety Program. | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | "Barbecue" | Variety Program | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Music; News | "Breakfast in Bedlam". | "Alice and Adrian" | News Reporter | |
| 7:45 | News; Weather | News; Weather | "George and Dixie" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 | **News of Europe** | **News Here and Abroad** | News Service | "Eight Bells" | News Service |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Breakfast in Bedlam". | Weather; music | "Morning Watch" | Weather; "Musical Time-table" |
| 8:30 | "Lover's Lane" | Headline News | "Portia Blake": drama. | Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms | |
| 8:45 | "Musical Clock" | "Breakfast in Bedlam". | "Kate Hopkins": drama | | Studio speaker |
| 9:00 | "A Head o' Livin'" | News; Mildred Carlson | N. E. Town Hall Party | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | News Service | "As You Like It" | "Variations" | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | WEEI Food Fair | "Breakfast Club"; orchestra and soloists | "Alice Blair"; sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | Radio Review |
| 9:45 | Bachelor's Children | | "Musical Roundup" | Government Reports | Radio Review |
| 10:00 | Kitty Kelly; sketch | "Melody Time" | "The Man I Married" | "Musical Early Edition" | Farm and Home News |
| 10:15 | Myrt and Marge | "Vic and Sade": comedy | "Midstream": sketch | "Melody Strings" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 10:30 | "Hilltop House" | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | "Ellen Randolph": sk. | Musical calisthenics | "Shopping With You |
| 10:45 | "Stepmother" | "On With the Dance" | "By Kathleen Norris" | "Choir Loft": organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred W. Carlson | "David Harum": sketch | News Service | "Organesque" |
| 11:15 | "Life Begins" | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Road of Life": sketch | "Singing Strings" | The Continentals |
| 11:30 | "Big Sister": sk. | "The Wife Saver" | "Against the Storm" | Poultry talk | "Fashion Congress" |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Musicale | "The Guiding Light" | "The Johnson Family" | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith; News | News; Noonday Review; | "Woman in White" | News Service | Salon Orchestra |
| 12:15 | "Girl Marries" | Irene Hanify, organist | "The O'Neills": sketch | Agricultural talk | "Daily Inspirations" |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," baritone | Italian music program. | Sports; Weather; Tide |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour; Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian music program | **'Monitor Views the News'** |
| 1:00 | "The Goldbergs" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | 'Life Beautiful" | **Eleanor Roosevelt** | "Musical Roundup" | "Carters of Elm Street" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | Right to Happiness | "Harvey and Dell"; sk. | Marjorie Mills: household talk | "Hits and Bits" | Alba Tosi and Albert Miani; song recital. |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | "Macdonald's Notebook" | | Sports Matinee | |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | "It Looks From Here" | Hymns of All Churches. | News Reporter | Sing Song Time |
| 2:15 | "Joyce Jordan" | News; Weather | "Grimm's Daughter" | Sport program | Vernon Kingsley, songs |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | **U. S. Marine Band** | "Valiant Lady"; drama | "It Happened in 1915" | "Let's Dance" |
| 2:45 | "My Son and I" | **U. S. Marine Band** | "Light of the World" | Baseball Interviews | News Service |
| 3:00 | "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | Boston Red Sox-Chicago | Western Serenade |
| 3:15 | "Chasing the Blues" | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins": drama. | White Sox baseball | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 | News Service | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family. | game; Jim Britt, an- | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 | 18th Century Music | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": comedy | nouncer | "Console Capers" |
| 4:00 | Adv. in Science | Club Matinee: variety. | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Boston Red Sox-Chicago | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | "In Record Time" | Club Matinee: variety. | "Stella Dallas" | White Sox baseball | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "In Record Time" | Club Matinee: variety. | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | game, Jim Britt, an- | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 | "Around the Hub" | Club Matinee: News. | "Young Widder Brown" | nouncer | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | By Kathleen Norris | "Vox Humana" | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | Musicale | Malcolm Claire, stories. | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | Jay Wesley, sports. | Ireene Wicker, stories | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirrer" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | "Dance Hour" | "The O'Neills": drama | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | News; Edwin C. Hill | News; sport comment. | News Service | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:15 | Bill Elliott, songs. | Dinner Dance | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 | Paul Sullivan | Weather; Dinner Dance | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | "Swing It" |
| 6:45 | **"The World Today"** | Lowell Thomas, news. | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor. | "Mr. Keen": sketch | Round Robin News | The Profit Trio | News Service |
| 7:30 | "Vox Pop"; inter- | "Caravan" | Bailey Axton, songs | Dance Orchestra | "Musical Strings" |
| 7:45 | views | "Caravan" | **H. V. Kaltenborn** | Dance Orchestra | "Music of the Masters" |
| 8:00 | "Ask - It - Basket"; | WPA speaker | "Good News of 1940"; | W. Williams, comment. | "Fireside Time" |
| 8:15 | questions; answers | "Tropical Moods" | Dick Powell; music | Jack Teagarden's Orch. | "Twilight Trailers" |
| 8:30 | "Strange As It | "Pot o' Gold"; Horace | "The Aldrich Family," | Sports Writers' Quiz | Sport program |
| 8:45 | Seems"; war news | Heidt's Orchestra | starring Ezra Stone | Sports Writers' Quiz | American Legion speaker |
| 9:00 | Major Bowes' ama- | "Singin' and Swingin'" | **Music Hall: Bing Crosby;** | News commentator | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | teur hour | vocalists; orchestra | **Virginia Bruce; Lynn** | Arthur Mann, comment | |
| 9:30 | Major Bowes' ama- | Concert Music | **Overman; Eddie Albert;** | Morton Gould's Orch. | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | teur hour | Concert Music | **Music Maids; orchestra** | **Raymond Gram Swing** | |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Or. | European news | **Rudy Vallee; Maxie** | Dance Orchestra | News Service |
| 10:15 | **Acting Secretary of** | "Aloha Land"; music | **Rosenbloom; orchestra** | News Service | Ben Pollack's Orch. |
| 10:30 | **War Louis Johnson** | Vaughn Munroe's Orch. | **Grant Park Concert** | **"Tom Brown's School** | Al Sack's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | Music; Weather | Vaughn Munroe's Orch. | **Grant Park Concert** | **Days"; dramatization** | Claude Sweeten's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; Sports | News; weather | News Service | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Sport program |
| 11:15 | News; Dance Orch. | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Bill Carlson's Orchestra | "The Blue Beetle"; |
| 11:30 | Midnight Swing | "Music You Want" | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Tommy Reynolds' Orch. | dramatization |
| 11:45 | Club | "Music You Want" | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Leo Reisman's Orch. | News Service |


Happy Days are Here Again

A barefoot boy and a fishing pole...

Who can forget the thrill of his first fish! And how good it tasted when mother cooked it — fresh from the water. . .

40-Fathom Fish has that same fresh-caught flavor. With a tang and a taste not found in fresh water fish. Because it comes from the cold, salty waters of the North Atlantic Ocean.

To millions of inlanders, 40-Fathom has made "good fishing" as close as the store around the corner. And good business for Boston and one of its principal industries.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON, MASS.

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

# Vote to Strike Taken by Union At Barre Mill

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., July 10—A seven-to-one vote to strike was taken last night by the Textile Workers' Union local at the Barre Wool Combing Co., Ltd., here, it was officially reported today.

Results will be given out formally tonight.

No strike is anticipated, however, for the immediate present, as a conference between the Union and the Company is set for later in the week and no stoppage of work will occur until a break-off of negotiations.

Last summer saw a two months' strike in the Company accompanied by some violence.

Immediate cause of the strike vote was the feeling that the Company was discriminating against people in passing over them to hire outside workers. Reputed delay in negotiation of a contract also contributed, according to Union officials.

Last summer's strike was conducted by an American Federation of Labor Union. Subsequently the Textile Workers Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, won an election giving it dominance, though the A. F. or L. unit continues.

## Beryllium Survey Asked by Brewster

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) — Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine has introduced a bill calling for a survey of beryllium by the government to produce and store the mineral for war purposes.

Remarking that contral Maine had the world's largest supply of beryllium, used as an alloy for airplane construction, Mr. Brewster said it was imperative from the standpoint of national defense to utilize domestic minerals.

Sweaters

that look hand knit

So soft and pretty you'll want to wear one all the time. All wool in white, petal pink, cloud blue, $4 legion red.

Street Floor

Chandler's BOSTON

SUNDAY SPECIALS at the North Station

Last Sunday hundreds of happy excursionists laughed at traffic jams. They avoided those "narrow escapes" and had a real rest.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH MAINE

$1.69 ROUND TRIP

14½ miles of glistening sand and combing surf!
GOING
Lv. Boston 9:00 a.m.
Ar. Old Orchard B'ch 11:32 a.m.
RETURNING
Lv. Old Orchard B'ch 7:02 p.m.
Ar. Boston 9:38 p.m.
(Daylight Saving Time)
Over 7 hours at Old Orchard B'ch

THE WEIRS Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H.

$1.69 ROUND TRIP

Beautiful scenic lake and mountain country.
GOING
Lv. Boston 9:00 a.m.
Ar. Weirs 11:57 a.m.
RETURNING
Lv. Weirs 4:48 p.m. or 7:47 p.m.
Ar. Boston 7:30p.m.or10:45p.m.
(Daylight Saving Time)
8 hours at Winnipesaukee

CAPE ANN Gloucester and Rockport

$1.00 ROUND TRIP

Beach bathing, swimming, hiking, fishing.
GOING
Lv. Boston 8:00 and 10:25 a.m. or 12:30, 2:45, 4:45 or 6:10 p.m.
(Daylight Saving Time)
6 return trains to suit your convenience

B. AND M. FAMOUS JUNGLE TRAIN

Every Sunday 10:00 a. m., Daylight Time. Direct to Benson's Wild Animal Farm, Hudson, N. H.

$1.00 Round Trip

In counting the cost, don't forget CHILDREN UNDER 12, ½ FARE

Children under 5, free, even at excursion rates!

For Real Fun Go by.

BOSTON and MAINE


## Just Before the Music Started

By a Staff Photographer

### Children's Concert at Hatch Memorial Shell

Jack and Mary, Philip and Ann
Waiting before the music began;
"Over there's Alice, say 'Hello, Joe,'
And look at Sarah in calico!"

"Here come the players; has anyone seen Paul?
Help me open my parasol."
"Sh-h they're playing, isn't it grand?
Wish I were playing in the band!"

## 3,000 Happy Children Hear Outdoor Concert

A garden of children's faces turned expectantly toward the figure of Arthur Fiedler on the conductor's stand of the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade this morning. It was 10:30, Mr. Fiedler's upraised hand dropped on the down beat, 3,000 little ones made various signs of enjoyment and the first of three Wednesday outdoor concerts for children was under way.

Earlier, Lanning Humphrey, who made the comments on the selections in place of Mr. Fiedler, told them that the Introduction to Act III of Lohengrin was happy music and they laughed at that because it was a beautiful morning and a fine day to be happy and they intended to make the most of it.

It was not a society gathering, indeed, not a single society editor could be seen among the press, and Mary came in a pink pique and Jackie wore his slacks.

If there was a style note in the audience it most certainly was in the number of parasols that soon unfolded under the hot rays of the mid-July morning; red, yellow, white and blue they burst into bloom like tiny flowers in the air.

But it was a gala occasion and when the orchestra turned from more serious things to "When You Wish Upon a Star," Mr. Fiedler smilingly invited his guests to join in on the chorus—and they turned to with a will.

Before the concert began Mr. Fiedler said that he tried to maintain a balance between lighter and more serious music. "Children love music they know," Mr. Fiedler observed, "and I want them to enlarge their musical vocabulary a bit. That's why I'm playing the Scherzo from the Eroica Symphony. But most of all I want them to enjoy themselves and if they want to talk a little during the music I don't mind."

And they did talk a little. Craning necks to catch a better view of Bill the Bass player and when he made that funny sawing noise with his bow, a fellow had to be sure Ann in front of him saw it too and, of course, the easiest way to make her turn as anybody could see, was to pull that pig tail just a bit. So there wasn't pin-dropping silence but at that, as someone remarked, it was quieter than some concerts attended by adults.

And there were few adults there this morning, just several thousand little people, hairribbons and ties fluttering in the breeze, laughing and being happy, listening to music and going away with melody in their hearts. J. R.

## *New Films Bring Bette Davis And Joan Crawford to Screen*

"All This and Heaven Too," an adaptation of Rachel Field's novel, will head the double bill at the Metropolitan beginning Friday. Bette Davis has the role of Mlle. Henriette Deluzy and Charles Boyer is the Duc de Praslin, principal figures in the murder trial which is described in the earlier portion of the book. Jeffrey Lynn is Henry Field, and Barbara O'Neil, the Duchesse de Praslin. Among the others in the cast are Virginia Weidler, Helen Westley, Walter Hampden, Henry Daniell, Harry Davenport, George Coulouris, Montagu Love, and Janet Beecher. The production was directed by Anatole Litvak.

The second feature will be "Pop Always Pays," an RKO comedy with Leon Errol, Walter Catlett, Denis O'Keefe, and Marjorie Gateson.

### *Crawford-March Film*

Joan Crawford and Fredric March are co-stars in the movie version of Rachel Crothers' play, "Susan and God," scheduled to open Thursday at the State and Orpheum. Miss Crawford succeeds to the role done on the stage by Gertrude Lawrence. Among the other players are Ruth Hussey, John Carroll, Rita Hayworth, Nigel Bruce, Bruce Cabot, Rita Quigley, and Rose Hobart. George Cukor directed.

The companion film will be "Turnabout," deriving from Thorne Smith's story about a husband and wife who change sexes Carole Landis, John Hubbard, Adolphe Menjou, William Gargan, Verree Teasdale, Mary Astor, Donald Meek, and Margaret Roach are the players.

### *'One Million B. C.'*

Hal Roach's production, "One Million B. C.", is scheduled as the chief item on the screen at the Keith Memorial begining Thursday. Victor Mature, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Carole Landis head the cast in a yarn about two prehistoric tribes and their adventures in the midst of dinosaurs, reptiles, volcano, and earthquake. The film was directed by Mr. Roach.

"Saps at Sea," the second feature, finds Laurel and Hardy as a pair of horn testers in a musical instrument factory, who decide to go on a sea voyage. There will also be a new Disney cartoon, "Tug Boat Mickey," with Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and Goofy.

### *'The Ghost Breakers'*

Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard, who were seen recently on the screen at the Metropolitan, will be visible at the Paramount and Fenway, beginning Thursday, in the same film, a mixture of spooks and spoofing, called "The Ghost Breakers." Paul Lukas, Willie Best, and Richard Carlson are among the players.

The second film on the bill will be "Three Faces West," with John Wayne and Sigrid Gurie.

### *Second 'Movietour'*

A second group of "Movietours' is scheduled to get under way at the Fine Arts on Friday. All of the films to be shown are in Technicolor. James Fitzpatrick acts as guide. The films visited include "Sydney, Australia"; "Land of the Incas"; "Delhi"; "Colorful Curacao"; "The Fiji Islands"; "Picturesque Udaipur"; "Venezuela"; "Rural Hungary"; and in the United States, "The Natural Wonders of the West"; and "Quaint St. Augustine, Florida." Included in the program will be an "Information Please" film, with Clarence B. Kelland as guest, and newsreels.

### *'Sailor's Lady'*

The double bill at the Keith-Boston starting Thursday lists "Sailor's Lady," starring Nancy Kelly and John Hall, and "Hot Steel," with Richard Arlen, Peggy Moran, and Andy Devine. The former film has a story about the adventures of a sailor and his girl, who try to keep custody of an adopted baby. Joan Davis, Dana Andrews, Mary Nash, Larry Crabbe, Katharine Aldridge, Wally Vernon, and the baby, Bruce Hampton, are in the cast.

"Hot Steel" deals with the struggle for control of a new steel process. Anne Nagel, Peggy Moran, Wade Boteler, and Donald Briggs are among the players.

### *'Wagons Westward'*

At the Trans-Lux starting Friday the program will be headed by "Wagons Westward" with Chester Morris in a dual role as a law-enforcement officer and as the latter's outlaw brother. Ona Munson, Anita Louise, George Hayes, Buck Jones, Guinn Williams, and Charles Stevens are in the cast.

The second film will be "If I Had a Million" with Charles Laughton.


MOONLITE SAIL Every WED and FRI. NITE 9 P.M.-MIDNITE

s.s. STEEL PIER

Sail from Foster's Wharf. Continuous dancing $2 per couple. PROVINCETOWN—Daily sailings 10 A. M.—return 8 P. M. $2 round trip.
Cape Cod Steamship Co. HUB. 2650

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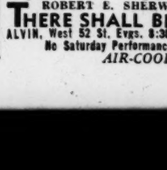

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## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK (MOVIES)


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### NEW YORK (STAGE)


"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air-Conditioned
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"★★★★"—MANTLE, N. Y. Daily News
ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Thurs.
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*Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.*

## Plan to Clear Marble Firm's Labor Conflict

Obstacles delaying a National Labor Relations Board election in the biggest marble company in New England, if not in the United States, will be eliminated, it is anticipated, at a public hearing at Rutland, Vt., next Monday. The concern is the Vermont Marble Company, with more than 1,000 employees and quarries at Proctor, Danby, West Rutland, and Florence, Vt.

Petitions to be certified as representing a majority of the company's workers for collective bargaining have been filed by the Independent Marble Workers of Vermont, a new independent union, and by the Quarry Workers International Union of North America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Both are agreed on the holding of an election, but conflict on the eligibility of various workers to vote.

The hearing, which will be held by the New England Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board, is designed to settle the disagreements. The election follows a big strike in 1936-37, after which the Labor Board caused the company to disestablish a company union through posting a notice, and to reinstate a number of employees who had struck.

### Evangelist in Politics

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 10 (AP)—The Rev. James Henry Larson, widely known evangelist, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Representative from the Second Congressional District.

### 70 Families Driven Out By Fire in Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10 (AP)—Fire starting in the basement of a four-story, brick block in Lincoln Square at 5 a. m. forced more than 70 persons to flee and damaged the large stock of meats and groceries of Brockelman Brothers Market, a first floor occupant.

Damage was unofficially estimated at $100,000. More than 40 firemen waged a two and a half-hour battle to quell the flames.

## White Mountains Forest Data Aid to Logging

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., July 10—The entire White Mountain National Forest, which embraces about 700,000 acres, has been toured by crews of the National Forest Service in compiling information for a long-range forest management program for the area. It has been a lengthy job for the crews to cover this tremendous area and plot out the timber stand and compute the growth. But such information is essential in the setting up and operation of a forest management plan. All of the records and planning is divided into four areas, each of which is known as a ranger district. From the study it is possible to determine what timber may be harvested from the forest to comply with the progress of maintaining or increasing the stand. The towns and cities in which the forest is located are especially interested in the yield for they receive a percentage of the income from timber sales in lieu of taxes. The argument for such public ownership of timber land is that private interests could not afford to employ such management practices as will increase the stand, and that in the long run the towns will be as well off to receive the percentage of income from the National Forest as to tax it in private ownership.

### Research Group Plan

Establishment of a state-wide municipal association in New Hampshire, patterned after the movement already under way in 42 states, is being encouraged by the Bureau of Government Research of the University of New Hampshire. A committee has been formed to promote such a New Hampshire group which would unite all municipalities on a state-wide basis in the interest of improved governmental administration. Such an organization, it is pointed out, would serve as a clearing house for effective methods of local administration and in addition to an annual conference, the association would formulate a legislative program based upon the needs of the municipalities of the State as a whole and through the association it would be possible to develop a co-operative centralized purchasing system.

### The Week in New Hampshire

#### Lower Laconia Taxes

Here's welcome news for taxpayers. The City of Laconia is to enjoy a reduction of $6.40 in its real estate tax rate, from $41.30 a year ago to $34.90 for this year. This gives the city its lowest realty tax rate in seven years, and it is largely due to the reduction in the Belknap County tax of which the city is the largest payer. But there are also cuts in city appropriations. Meanwhile, at Nashua a rate of $37.60 is announced for this year as compared with $36.60 a year ago.

IF the art of fine Tailoring were to be distinguished by any particular fabric—it would be a Tropical Worsted or worsted and mohair mixture . . . with little or no lining, it takes sturdy, skilled needlework to project the style and preserve it on a thin, airy foundation. . . . It's our largest variety with freshness of patterns in quality fabrics and a fitting service that is unsurpassed.

For $35, $45 and $55

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Now!
Special July Values
THROUGHOUT THE STORE
Apparel and accessories for immediate use; for women, misses, junior misses, and children.

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"SHE'S GOT MOXIE"
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Moxie means vim and vigor. There's the sparkle of youth in this cooling, refreshing drink. The tang of woodland herbs. Not too sweet. Not too bitter. Just between, and just right. Outdoors or in, Moxie has what it takes.




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*Since 1883 the public has paid $145,000,000 to get Moxie. It must be good' 5 cents everywhere*

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more than 600 pairs

Highlighting our sale of spectator sport shoes are over 600 pairs of the nationally famous Arnold Authentics, regularly $10.95 (*discontinued styles only*). Whites, blues, browns in a wide range of styles you'll want for wear now and right into Fall. Also medium and high heeled sport shoes at $5.95 up . . . and gay sport socks at 29¢ and 35¢.

*Sizes broken*

Thayer McNeil TEMPLE PLACE and WELLESLEY SQUARE BOSTON

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 303,530
1940 volume to date 129,285,105
1939 volume to date 110,402,715

## Stocks Drift Aimlessly In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Buyers picked up selected utility holding company shares today but neglected most of the stock market list.

Continuing the summer drift, the market near the final hour showed only minor changes up and down. Speculators waited expectantly for European events and for the naming of the Presidential candidate at the forthcoming Democratic convention to clear the political picture.

Dealings were at the rate of only about 250,000 shares for a full session. Many ordinarily active issues did not appear on the tape.

Electric Power & Light $6 preferred jumped 2 and the $7 issue more than 1 on light buying. American Power & Light senior shares also advanced.

In the main list, small declines were recorded in Westinghouse, Eastman, U. S. Steel, Douglas, United Aircraft, Sperry, U. S. Gypsum and Texas Corp. American Telephone was off nearly 2 at one time.

Kennecott and Phelps Dodge held small gains in the mining list. Also pointing higher were du Pont, American Can and Western Union.

In the curb, Gulf Oil, American Light & Traction and Brewster Aeronautical got up small fractions while most shares hardly moved.

### Bond Market Steady

Moderate buying in rails held the bond market on a fairly even course today, but changes in most groups were small and price trends inclined to irregularity.

Chief interest centered on the new issues offered, which broke the summer stalemate in corporate financing.

The $10,000,000 Scovill Mfg. Co. 3¼s went to a premium of more than a point in over-the-counter dealings as strong demand developed, dealers reported. The $60,000,000 Texas Corp. 3s were a little more unwieldy because of the size of the issue, but wide institutional demand kept brokers busy.

Treasury announcement the Government will seek $600,000,000 in new money curbed interest in listed Federals and price trends were indefinite.

Corporate gainers included Erie convertible 4s of '53, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s and McKesson & Robbins 5½s.

Trimmed a shade were Nickel Plate 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, and Youngstown Sheet 4s.

Italian issues rose swiftly in the foreign sector. Rome 6½s gained around 3 and Milan 6½s more than a point.

## Wool Trade Quiet Despite a Heavy Potential Demand

**Weekly Wool Review**

Raw wool has again resolved itself into a stalemate, with Boston's Summer Street—heart of the wool trade of the Western Hemisphere—forecasting that the growers will weaken and accept the lower plane of values set by buyers, despite what close observers refer to as "tremendous potential demands."

At the moment, there is very little demand for wool, to be sure. Class III fine wools that brought 88 cents a pound, scoured, shortly after the placing of big Government orders for goods, are now fetching about 80 cents, clean. Wools are being purchased in the West as low as the equivalent of 75 cents or so, clean, landed Boston.

From the long-range viewpoint, on the other hand, the situation in wool would seem to indicate actual scarcity to meet the current and near future demands.

"There is no move on foot for the purchase of foreign wool by any Government department," declared Mr. Fawcett, manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, upon returning to Boston. Unfortunately the opposite has been rumored, working an injustice to the wool market, he pointed out. "The fact is that the preparedness program if carried forth as now contemplated, will require vast quantities of wool," he said, "and alarm has been expressed by the War Department as to available supplies.

"Should compulsory military training be put into effect, it is impossible to visualize the vast quantities of uniforms that would be required in this country, and it is no doubt with this thought in mind that careful consideration is now being given to the future supplies of wool.

## Open-Hearth Steel Output Up 57 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—June production of open-hearth and Bessemer steel ingots was far above June last year and outstripped May by 14 per cent, the American Iron & Steel institute said.

June output of 5,532,910 net tons was 57 per cent greater than 3,523,880 in June last year and compared with 4,841,403 in May.

Production in the first half of the year of 28,678,124 represented a gain of 37 per cent over 20,958,723 a year ago.

During June the steel industry operated at an average of 84.97 per cent of capacity, against 72 per cent in May and 53.71 in June, 1939.

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 50 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | Jul 9 |
| 52½ | 34⅞ | Acme Steel (3) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Jun28 |
| 9 | 4¼ | Adams Ex (.15e) | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 16⅛ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | Jul 9 |
| 19½ | 12½ | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jun28 |
| 58⅛ | 36½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 10 | 40 | 39⅝ | 39¾ | |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Jun25 |
| 7 | 4 | Alaska Jun (.60) | 5 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 12½ | 4¼ | Allegh pf xw | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ½ |
| 14⅝ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 2 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 1¼ | 7 | Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 26½ | 15½ | Alleg-L Stl (1½e) | 5 | 22 | 21½ | 21¾ | |
| 12¾ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (¼e) | 2 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Jul 3 |
| 182 | 135½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 3 | 146½ | 145½ | 146 | —1 |
| 14 | 8⅞ | Allied Kid (.80) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jun28 |
| 16¾ | 10 | Allied Mills(¾e) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Jul 9 |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 3 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 55 | Allied Str pf (5) | | 59 | 59 | 59 | Jul 8 |
| 41⅞ | 21¾ | Allis-Ch M (1½e) | 12 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29½ | + ½ |
| 16 | 11 | Alpha Cem (¾e) | 3 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | Jun28 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 4 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 9½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jun28 |
| 58½ | 38½ | Amerada Cp (2) | 3 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ½ |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Am Ag Ch (.60e) | 4 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ½ |
| 75 | 41¾ | Am Airlines | 9 | 61 | 60⅛ | 60⅝ | —1⅜ |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Bank Note | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Jul 9 |
| 45¾ | 28 | Am Br Sh (.70e) | 3 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Jul 9 |
| 116½ | 87 | Am Can (4) | 4 | 95½ | 95⅛ | 95½ | + ¾ |
| 176½ | 164 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 171 | 171 | 171 | Jun27 |
| 33¼ | 18 | Am Car & Fdy | 2 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| 51¾ | 34 | Am Car pf | 3 | 39 | 39 | 39 | — ¼ |
| 23½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C (.80e) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jul 9 |
| 112½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | Jun17 |
| 140½ | 112 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 119⅞ | 119⅞ | 119⅞ | Jul 6 |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Coltype(¼e) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¾ | Jun27 |
| 8¼ | 4⅛ | Am Com Alco | 3 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | + ¼ |
| 15¼ | 8 | Am Crys S (¼e) | 6 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jul 5 |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | Am European | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ½ |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Am & For Pow | 4 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Jul 9 |
| 24¼ | 9⅛ | A&FP $6pf(.60k) | 1 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | Jun28 |
| 28¼ | 10⅜ | A&FP $7pf(.70k) | 6 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | + ½ |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | Am & F P 2 pf | 5 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Jul 9 |
| 50½ | 23 | Am Haw SS (1a) | 2 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ¾ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Am Hide & Lea | 8 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 38 | 23 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | —1¼ |
| 66¼ | 45½ | Am Home (2.40) | 2 | 53 | 53 | 53 | + ½ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅝ | Am Ice | 7 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | Jun25 |
| 35 | 18 | Am Ice pf (½e) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ¼ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Am Internat'l | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 45 | 30 | Am In Ill (1.35e) | 4 | 30 | 30 | 30 | M'y24 |
| 57 | 41½ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | Jul 2 |
| 22¾ | 10 | Am Locomotive | 4 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 63 | 38 | Am Loco pf (1k) | 3 | 45 | 45 | 45 | Jul 8 |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Am M & F (.80) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | + ½ |
| 25 | 12¾ | Am M & Metal | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Jul 9 |
| 121 | 90 | Am Metal (1e) | 5 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Jul 3 |
| 63¼ | 34⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 47 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | + ¼ |
| 54 | 28¼ | APL $6 pf(3⅜k) | 5 | 51 | 50¾ | 50⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 10⅜ | 4¾ | AP&L5pf 2.81¼k | 12 | 44¼ | 42½ | 44¼ | +1¼ |
| 17½ | 9⅛ | Am Rad & St S | 10 | 57⅜ | 53¾ | 57⅜ | |
| 70 | 48⅛ | Am Roll Mill | 8 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | |
| 12¾ | 7 | Am Saf R (.80) | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Jul 1 |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Am Seat (½g) | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 54 | 30¼ | Am Sm&R(1½e) | 4 | 35⅜ | 35¼ | 35¼ | — ⅜ |
| 147 | 122 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 138 | 138 | 138 | Jul 9 |
| 70 | 51⅞ | Am Snuff (3a) | 2 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Jul 1 |
| 33⅜ | 19½ | Am Steel F (½e) | 2 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 9¼ | Am Stores (½e) | 6 | 11¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ½ |
| 17¼ | 11 | Am Stove (¾e) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jul 9 |
| 23⅜ | 12¾ | Am Sugar Ref | 13 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ½ |
| 93 | 74⅞ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 3 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | Jul 9 |
| 18 | 11¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 3 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | + ½ |
| 175¼ | 145 | Am T & T (9) | 10 | 158¾ | 158¼ | 158¾ | —1⅜ |
| 89½ | 69 | Am Tobacco (5) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | +1 |
| 91¾ | 70 | Am Tob B (5) | 2 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | — ¼ |
| 151 | 136 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 142⅜ | 142⅜ | 142⅜ | Jul 9 |
| 5¾ | 2⅝ | Am Type Fdrs | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 5¼ | Am Water Wks | 29 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | + ½ |
| 101½ | 83⅛ | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | — ½ |
| 12 | 6 | Am Woolen | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 52½ | 25½ | Am Wool pf (3k) | 2 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | —1 |
| 8⅛ | 4¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 10 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ½ |
| 45½ | 35 | Am Z p pf (2½k) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Jun12 |
| 32 | 18 | Anaconda (¾e) | 22 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 41¼ | 20 | Anacon WC(¼e) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | —1¼ |
| 22⅝ | 12½ | Anchor H (.15e) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Jun28 |
| 15¾ | 8 | Andes Cop (½e) | 2 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | Jul 3 |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | A P W Paper | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jun19 |
| 35½ | 23 | Arch-D-M (.70e) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Jul 3 |
| 110⅛ | 97½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jul 9 |
| ⅜ | 4 | Armour Ill | 9 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ¼ |
| 64¼ | 33 | Armour Ill p pf | 3 | 42 | 41½ | 41½ | Jul 9 |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Apr20 |
| 43¾ | 22⅜ | Arm Cork (½e) | 3 | 29 | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ¾ |
| 11 | 6⅛ | Arnold C (½e) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅜ |
| 9½ | 3⅜ | Artloom Corp | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | Jul 8 |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 6 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 80 | 68½ | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | Jul 6 |
| 85 | 49½ | As DG2pf(11½k) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Jul 8 |
| 45 | 29½ | Associates In (2) | 1 | 31⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | Jul 1 |
| 25¼ | 13 | Atch T & S F | 6 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | + ¼ |
| 57½ | 39½ | AT&SF pf (5e) | 1 | 47⅝ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 23½ | 9⅝ | Atl Coast Line | 2 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 22⅜ | 8⅛ | Atl G&W In ties | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jun27 |
| 22½ | 9¼ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | Jul 2 |
| 27⅛ | 18¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 9 | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 110 | 102 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 2 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Jun21 |
| 9⅜ | 7 | Atlas Corp (¼e) | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 51 | 43¼ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | Jun29 |
| 80½ | 57 | Atlas Pow(1½e) | 1 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | Jul 5 |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Atlas Tack | 2 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ¼ |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 3 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Jul 8 |
| 8⅜ | 4⅛ | Aviation Corp | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19⅞ | 12⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 12 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 8 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 14⅞ | 7½ | Bangor & Ar | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅜ |
| 16⅜ | 9½ | Barber As (½e) | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Barker Bros | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅜ | 7⅛ | Barnsdall (.30e) | 9 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 20¼ | Bayuk Cig (½e) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ½ |
| 35¾ | 18½ | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | + ¼ |
| 112⅛ | 105 | Beat pr ww (5) | 4 | 105¾ | 105 | 105 | Jun 5 |
| 105 | 102 | Beat pr pf (5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jun17 |
| 127 | 102 | Beech Aircraft (4a) | 2 | 113 | 113 | 113 | Jul 9 |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Beh Corp (.40e) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jul 9 |
| 67½ | 66 | Belgian Nat (6e) | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Jun 5 |
| 36⅜ | 24½ | Bendix Av (1e) | 4 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | — ½ |
| 22½ | 17¼ | Ben Ind (.90e) | 2 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | Jul 9 |
| 56¾ | 49⅛ | Ben Ind Lpf(2½) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Jul 2 |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 89¾ | 63½ | Beth Steel (2¼e) | 19 | 75½ | 74⅛ | 75 | — ⅛ |
| 125½ | 109½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 14 | Bigelow-S (1e) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 22½ | 25 | Black & Dk(1) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| 11⅝ | 5¾ | Blaw-Knox | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 13½ | Bliss & L (½e) | | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Jun20 |
| 28⅜ | 12⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 8 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | + ¼ |
| 29⅝ | 19¾ | Bohn A&B (½e) | 2 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21½ | + ⅜ |
| 29¼ | 19 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ¾ |
| 24¼ | 17 | Borden Co (.60e) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 25⅜ | 12⅞ | Borg-War (½e) | 6 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | + ¼ |
| 23¼ | 1 | Boston & Maine | | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | Jun29 |
| 37¼ | 26 | Bower Roll B(3) | | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | Jul 9 |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Brew Corp (.60) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 13¾ | 8 | Bridgeport Br | 3 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | + ¼ |
| 23¾ | 13¼ | Briggs Mfg (1e) | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 39⅝ | 24 | Briggs & Str (3) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jun22 |
| 53¾ | 38 | Bristol M (2.40) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Jul 8 |
| 33¼ | 11⅞ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 31⅞ | 33⅜ | 31⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 23 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23¼ | + ½ |
| 110½ | 49 | Bklv-Man Tr pf | 2 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | |
| 25½ | 13¼ | Bklyn U G (¾e) | 4 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ¾ |
| 37½ | 27 | Brown Sh (1e) | 1 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | M'y24 |
| 29½ | 14⅜ | Bruns-Bal (¾e) | 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E (¼e) | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Mfg | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | Budd Wh (.20e) | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Jul 3 |
| 33¼ | 20 | Bullard Co (¾e) | 2 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | —1 |
| 33 | 17⅜ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Jul 9 |
| 21⅜ | 12¼ | Burling Mill (1) | 3 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| 12½ | 7½ | Burr Ad M(.20e) | 2 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jul 9 |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | Butler Br (.15e) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jul 9 |
| 23¼ | 17½ | But Bros pf (1½) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jul 9 |
| 4⅛ | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 6⅛ | Byers (AM)Co | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 15½ | 9 | Byron Jack (1) | | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | Jul 6 |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16⅞ | 14 | Calif Pack (1) | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | Jul 9 |
| 52½ | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Apr22 |
| 17⅛ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 4⅜ | Cal & Hecla(¾e) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ¼ |
| 19½ | 11 | Camp Wy (.65e) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 11¾ | Can Dry | 2 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 6⅜ | 2⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 6 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 40½ | 29½ | Cannon M (1e) | 1 | 33½ | 33 | 33 | Jul 9 |
| 6 | 3½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jun18 |
| 32¾ | 22⅛ | Carpent (1¾e) | 3 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25½ | — ¾ |
| 3½ | 2 | Car&Gen (.075e) | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jul 9 |
| 75 | 39¼ | Case (JI) Co | 1 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | Jul 3 |
| 56½ | 42½ | Caterpill Tr (2) | 5 | 45 | 45 | 45 | + ¼ |
| 35½ | 20 | Celanese (1a) | 6 | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | |
| 12½ | 5 | Celotex Corp | 5 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| 26¼ | 17¾ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 2 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jul 9 |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Jul 9 |
| 11¾ | 4 | Cent Vermetta S | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jul 2 |
| 6 | 3 | Century Ri M | | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jun28 |
| 41½ | 22½ | Cerro de Pas(3e) | 6 | 26⅜ | 26 | 26⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 3⅜ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | Jul 8 |
| 21½ | 15 | Chain Belt (¾e) | | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jun26 |
| 30⅜ | 17½ | Cham P&F (.40e) | 3 | 20¾ | 20⅜ | 20¾ | Jul 1 |
| 29½ | 10⅞ | Checker Cab | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Jul 1 |
| 42⅜ | 30½ | Ches&Ohio(2½) | 9 | 37⅛ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 97½ | 84¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jul 9 |
| 4⅞ | 3¼ | Ches Corp | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 2½ | ⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jun24 |

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi & N West | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 5 |
| 1⅛ | ¼ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | ¾ | Chi Great W pf | 6 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jul 8 |
| 12⅛ | 6½ | Chi Mail Order | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi M St P&P | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 3 |
| 14¾ | 8⅛ | Chi Pneu Tool | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jul 9 |
| 35⅞ | 23¼ | Chi P T cv pf(3) | 5 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | Jun28 |
| 50 | 41 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Jul 3 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 8 |
| ⅝ | ¼ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 2 |
| 11½ | 7⅞ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Jun28 |
| 16½ | 9 | Chickasha Cot | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ¼ |
| 6⅝ | 2½ | Childs Co | 5 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 91⅝ | 53½ | Chrysler (2½e) | 28 | 64 | 63 | 63¼ | |
| 14¼ | 10 | City I & F (.60e) | 6 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10⅛ | |
| 4⅛ | 2 | City Stores | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jun28 |
| 40¼ | 24 | Clark Eq (1¼e) | 2 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | —1 |
| 43¼ | 26 | Clev Gr B (.80e) | 2 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | — ½ |
| 41½ | 25⅛ | Climax U (1.20) | 2 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | + ½ |
| 45½ | 25½ | Cluett P (1e) | 3 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ | + ¼ |
| 131 | 99½ | Coca-Cola(1½e) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 63 | 56 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 58 | 58 | 58 | Jul 6 |
| 20 | 10⅜ | Colgate P (½) | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 99 | 94 | Colg-P pf(4½) | 2 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ | + ¾ |
| 35½ | 16½ | Collins&A(2¼e) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ½ |
| 24 | 12½ | Col Fuel & Iron | 2 | 13⅜ | 15 | 15⅜ | Jul 2 |
| 26⅜ | 16 | Col Br A (.90e) | 6 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 26¼ | 16 | Col Br B (.90e) | 2 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ½ |
| 7½ | 4¼ | Col G&E (.20e) | 32 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 93½ | 67½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 2 | 85 | 85 | 85 | + ⅝ |
| 8½ | 3½ | Colum Pict | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jul 6 |
| 23½ | 14¾ | Colum P pf(2¾) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| 98¾ | 71 | Col Carb (2e) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | Jul 3 |
| 48 | 27⅜ | Coml Credit (3) | 1 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ¼ |
| 108⅛ | 95 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | + ⅞ |
| 56 | 32 | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 5 | 35⅞ | 35½ | 35½ | — ¼ |
| 113 | 97 | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | +1 |
| 16⅜ | 8 | Coml Solvents | 5 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 3¾ | ¾ | Com'th & South | 13 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 43¼ | 42 | Com & Sou pf(3) | 4 | 64 | 63 | 64 | +3 |
| 33 | 25⅞ | Com Edis (1.80) | 22 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30½ | |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Conde Nast | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jul 5 |
| 24⅜ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 4 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 13¼ | 8 | Congress Cigar | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 12½ | 10 | Congress Cig ct | 1 | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12⅜ | Jul 8 |
| 31½ | 17⅝ | Consol Aircraft | 2 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | Jul 9 |
| 12⅛ | 6½ | Consol Cig (¾e) | 1 | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 4⅜ | Cons Cop (.15e) | 5 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅞ | 23 | Cons Edison (2) | 26 | 28⅜ | 28 | 28⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 110⅛ | 97¼ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 1 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | Jul 9 |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | Con Film Ind | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Jul 8 |
| 10½ | 5¼ | Cons F pf (½k) | 6 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | Jul 8 |
| 4½ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 2 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | Jul 5 |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Consol Oil (.80) | 36 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | |
| 2¼ | 1 | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Jun27 |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Consol'n Coal | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 18½ | 8¾ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | Jul 2 |
| 104 | 93¼ | Con Pow pf'4½) | 1 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | Jul 5 |
| 19½ | 9⅞ | Container (¾e) | 4 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 7⅛ | Cont Bak (A) | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ¼ |
| 15⅜ | ¾ | Cont Bak (B) | 5 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 97½ | 70 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | Jul 8 |
| 49¼ | 33 | Cont Can (1e) | 11 | 39½ | 38½ | 39½ | — ⅜ |
| 116½ | 106½ | Cont C pf (4½) | 1 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | Jul 9 |
| 9¼ | 4⅜ | Cont Dia F (¼e) | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | Jul 1 |
| 40⅞ | 27⅞ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 5 | 33¼ | 33 | 33¼ | + ¼ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Cont Motors | 7 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 16⅛ | Cont O Del (½e) | 4 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | + ¼ |
| 33 | 18½ | Cont Steel (½e) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jul 9 |
| 25¼ | 15½ | Cop'weld (.40e) | 8 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 47 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 3 | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 65⅜ | 44½ | Corn Prods (3) | 6 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 | |
| 179 | 165 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 3 | 171 | 171 | 171 | —1 |
| 7½ | 4 | Coty Inc (¼e) | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | Jul 9 |
| 1½ | ¾ | Coty Internat'l | 4 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 24¼ | 13 | Crane Co | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| 32¾ | 23 | Cream of Wh (2) | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | Jul 9 |
| 7¾ | 3⅝ | Crosley Corp | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | Jul 2 |
| 38⅞ | 18⅜ | Crown Cork & S | 1 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 43¼ | 30½ | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Jul 9 |
| 21⅛ | 12 | Crown Zell (1e)

Commerce and Finance

# SEC and Bankers Agree on Amending 1933 Securities Act

Business and Industry

## Chicago Adds Its Impetus To Defense Plans

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, July 8—Industrial Chicago is rolling up its sleeves to help the Government with its defense program. And educational Chicago is putting on its laboratory apron to do its part at the research end.

To mobilize the industrial and commercial resources of this midwest area the Chicago Association of Commerce has formed a committee of nine prominent business men, headed by Gen. Robert E. Wood of Sears, Roebuck & Co. All are men who know the industrial requirements of a national emergency, points out the Association. Some, it adds, saw service in the World War.

"With the right sort of liaison between the Government and those who direct our great peacetime enterprises, Chicago can make a real contribution to our national defense," the Association comments, and it trusts that this committee furnishes that "right sort of liaison."

**Big Orders for Defense**

Many supplies useful to the Government are already going out of this industrial center. A review by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association of contracts entered into by Chicago firms during the last nine months shows over $11,000,000 worth of defense supplies bargained for. Leading the list in volume are diesel engines and parts, tractors, and munitions. Following are a wide diversity of products, from cranes to corn beef, cement to sausages.

At the same time the Chicago area is giving thought to the training of skilled workers who will be needed in future jobs in connection with the defense program. The Association of Commerce commissioned Armour Institute of Technology to make a survey of employee training in this area, and found out from this investigation that industry has seriously neglected employee training since 1929, with a resultant shortage of skilled workers now. Ways of meeting the need by in-service training are pointed out.

Armour Institute itself is launching an ambitious program of education for workers in the national defense. This summer it is undertaking the training of "key men in industry." Sixteen eminent natural scientists and technologists were added to the summer faculty and special advanced courses are being given in such subjects as the design of airplanes; petroleum production and its relationship to high octane fuel; the application of earthquake resistance studies to the design of bomb-resistant structures and so on.

**Research Busier Than Ever**

At the same time, research to meet the demands of the defense program has been set in motion. Within the last three months the Armour Research Foundation has redoubled its efforts to make certain new materials, processes, and techniques available to government and industry, according to Harold Vagtborg, its director. Some of these studies are being conducted in co-operation with industry. For example, research to produce a better aviation fuel by means of catalytic methods is being carried on by Dr. V. I. Komarewsky in co-operation with the Universal Oil Products Company.

Another division of the Research Foundation is working on a fuel popularly known as liquid coal, a combination of coal and oil. This is expected to conserve for army use petroleum products now used commercially for heating homes and plants. At the same time, efforts are being made to save tin for military purposes by developing a plastic that will replace the old tin can.

All this work at Armour Tech is under direction of a staff of the Institute known as the "Defense Coordinating Board." Its members are Dr. L. E. Grinter, vice-president of the Institute and a widely known structural engineer; Harold Vagtborg; and Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, lieutenant commander, U. S. Naval Reserve, and scientific director of the Foundation.


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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES


## Treasury to Issue $650,000,000 Bonds

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced the Treasury would borrow $650,000,000 Thursday through the sale of 2¼ per cent bonds.

Maturity dates and other details will be disclosed Thursday.

The Secretary said $600,000,000 of the new bonds would be sold to the public and $50,000,000 worth of Government investment accounts.

The borrowing will be the first by the Treasury to raise cash—other than refunding operations—since Dec. 8 when $571,000,000 was borrowed by the sale of 2 per cent, 9-11 year bonds.

The new borrowing will boost the federal debt to a new high of approximately $43,700,000,000.

## Auburn Stock Is Listed on Curb

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange has authorized the listing of the common stock of the Auburn Central Manufacturing Corp., newly-created in the reorganization of the Auburn Automobile Company.

Auburn Automobile common stock was de-listed by the New York Stock Exchange recently after a spectacular career on the "big board." The stock sold at $514 a share in 1929, ran up from around $60 in 1930 to $295 in 1931 and was down to a few cents a share when trading in it was suspended this year.

The new company, chartered in Indiana, will manufacture a light delivery truck, automobile bodies and sheet metal products, including kitchen cabinet equipment and refrigerator cabinets.

## Buffalo Steel Area Hits 90½ P. C. Rate

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Buffalo area steel operating rate rose to 90½ per cent of capacity Tuesday with relighting of the Republic Steel Corporation's only inactive open hearth furnace, closed briefly for repairs.

The rate duplicates the year's high mark, attained in June. Only four open hearth furnaces in the Buffalo area are idle.

## Philco Buys Interest In Nat'l Union Radio

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Philco Corporation announced purchase of "a substantial interest" in National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J.

The announcement said national union would continue as a separate company to manufacture its products and distribute them under its own trade mark.

## British Buying 750,000 Cases Evaporated Milk

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—The British Purchasing Commission has announced its intention to purchase approximately 750,000 cases of evaporated milk, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange reported today.

Offers will be received up to and inclusive of July 13 at New York City and will be subject to acceptance on July 17. Deliveries are to be made F. O. B. cars or piers at New York City.

Under the date of June 20 the Commission had offered to purchase 1,500,000 cases of evaporated milk, although no announcement of the consummation of this offer has as yet been made, the Mercantile Exchange said.

## 'Red Tape' Cut By SEC to Aid New Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced it had made sweeping changes in rules to cut red tape and facilitate utility financing.

The Commission said that the revisions would eliminate about three-fourths of the hearings required formerly and reduce the time between filing of applications under the utilities holding company act and the effective date of proposed financial transactions.

The changes, applicable to nearly all applications and declarations involving financing, make hearings unnecessary in routine cases and permit declarations to become effective 30 days after filing when no hearing is required. The SEC may reduce the 30-day period in individual cases, and also may shorten the 15-day waiting period on amendments to declarations.

The new rules do not apply to provisions for exemptions under the act, to integration and reorganization proceedings or to service companies. The changes become effective immediately.

Shortly after changing its rules, the SEC reached an agreement with investment banking industry representatives on a revision of the 20-day "cooling" period before new securities may be sold.

It was announced that a recommendation for amendment of the Securities Act of 1933 to make the waiting period flexible would be submitted to Congress as soon as details could be worked out.

Spokesmen for the Investment Bankers' Association and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., conferred with Commission officials on the suggested amendment, concluding a series of meetings begun last week.

## Texas Corporation $60,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Dillon, Read & Co. is heading an underwriting group including Morgan Stanley & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lehman Brothers, Smith, Barney & Co., Mellon Securities Corp. and the First Boston Corp. offering to the public an issue of $60,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures of the Texas Corporation, due May 15, 1965, at a price of 103 per cent and accrued interest.

Net proceeds from the sale are to be used, together with Treasury funds of the corporation, to redeem on or about August 11, at 103 and accrued interest, the $60,000,000 of 3½ per cent debentures now outstanding. The corporation's funded debt will then consist of $40,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures, due 1959, and the new issue of $60,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures, due 1965.

Provision has been made for a purchase fund for the new 3 per cent debentures whereby the corporation will pay to the trustee on or before June 15, 1950, and semi-annually thereafter the sum of $750,000 in cash less credits for any debentures delivered for cancellation or previously redeemed.

Cash in the purchase fund will be applied to the purchase of debentures, if obtainable, at not more than 100, with any unexpended balance of any semi-annual purchase fund payment reverting to the corporation.

The new 3 per cent debentures are redeemable at any time at 106 for the first four years, the redemption price declining thereafter to par.

As set forth in the prospectus, at the end of 1939 approximately 85 per cent of the consolidated net current assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries were in the United States, approximately 8 per cent in European countries and approximately 7 per cent in other foreign countries, and approximately 91 per cent of the property, plant and equipment (less reserves) of the corporation and its subsidiaries were in the United States, approximately 5 per cent in European countries and approximately 4 per cent in other foreign countries.

## Underground Storage of Aviation Gasoline for Defense Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Underground storage of a large reserve of high-powered aviation gasoline for use in a national defense emergency was suggested today by a Defense Commission expert.

Apparently mindful of the extraordinary consumption of gasoline and the destruction of vital petroleum stores in bombing raids in Europe, Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chief oil adviser of the commission, recommended "prompt Government action" to assure an adequate supply of 100 octane gasoline for the United States.

A synthetic petroleum product, 100 octane gas gives greatly increased speed and lifting power to airplane engines designed to use it. It is manufactured in large quantities only in the United States.

Dr. Wilson said his division also was studying possibilities of augmenting supplies of toluene, which is the basis of TNT, and synthetic rubber by some new processes which begin with petroleum. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has formed a company to buy a reserve of 135,000 tons of natural rubber.

## Court Decision Benefits Savings Shareholders

Approximately 100,000 Massachusetts shareholders in federal savings and loan associations will benefit from the decision handed down on July 3 by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which ruled in effect that dividends paid by these associations are not subject to state income tax, E. Harrison Merrill, President of New England Federal Savings League, said

"The Supreme Court's decision, upholding the earlier ruling of the Appellate Tax Board, should settle once and for all the fact that federal savings and loan associations are not to be discriminated against in the matter of state taxation," Mr. Merrill declared. "The court ordered that 'abatement is granted in the amount found by the Board, together with interest and costs.'"

**Hudson Motor Prices Raised**

DETROIT (AP)—The Hudson Motor Car Company announced price increases today on its 1940 models, ranging from $10 on its lowest priced cars to $40 on the top priced line. The advances are made effective as of July 5.

## Tax and Financial Anomalies In Outlook Bemuse the Street

**By Harold Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Just as world power relations have been topsy-turvy in the last two months, so also the financial outlook in the United States has been rapidly growing curiouser and curiouser, as Alice put it when she dropped down to Wonderland.

To begin with, the United States is embarking on a period of national peace-time deficits even bigger than ever. The deficit for the fiscal year just ended ran around $3,700,000,000, which was just about the same as the previous year, and had not the Germans turned Europe upside down, the United States appeared to be permanently on the plane of an annual deficit running around $4,000,000,000.

(On the other hand, the actual "cash deficit" was considerably less than $3,700,000,000. Almost exactly $1,000,000,000 should be deducted for the Social Security Act contributions, of which some $560,000,000 was paid in by wage-earners on account of the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund and $440,000,000 was chipped in by the states into the Unemployment Insurance Fund over and above what was drawn out for unemployment insurance.)

**Anomalous Tax Situation**

The other $2,700,000,000 of the deficit was defrayed by running the working balance down about $1,000,000,000, by baby bond sales of about $1,000,000,000, and only about $700,000,000 by the sale of new money bonds last December. The working balance being down now around $1,200,000,000, the Treasury is to offer $650,000,000 of 2¼ per cent bonds on Thursday.

So far, the new armament program has a distinctly New Deal color. It seems to have assumed the familiar form of huge appropriations, plus partial new taxes, but nothing really accomplished. The National Defense Advisory Commission is still a headless body, except for the President, who certainly must have plenty of other thing to preoccupy him, and rumors here are that except for the dozen or so business men now down there, American industry is reluctant to release its men to go down to Washington because of the confusion. American taxpayers, however, have already begun to pay taxes for the new program.

The situation as regards taxes seem anomalous indeed, and full of curiosities. First is the fact that the country has already begun to pay taxes for the new program though the program so far hasn't gotten under way. This reverses the practice of recent years, in which outlays come first, then taxes to cover it in part.

Second curiosity is that in the face of the extraordinary and unprecedented outlay now foreseen for the defense program—and the amount of re-employment which it is expected to provide—there has been no retrenchment whatever from the regular budget expenditures.

Third curiosity is the eight per cent nominal limit on the profit on military aircraft and shipbuilding, which is in effect a limitation to around five per cent or less. There seems no good reason for singling out these two particular forms of armament for profit-limits; if it is fair to limit these two, it ought to be fair to limit the profits on production of tanks, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, powder, howitzers, and armor plate. But then it also seems unfair or absurd that if the armament program is so imperative, profits on armament business should be limited while profits on civilian business are unlimited.

**Civilian Orders Preferred**

A direct incentive is given to American industry to avoid Government armament orders, because there's no top to profits on regular commercial business but a very low ceiling to profits on armament business. There is already so much red tape and trouble connected with Government orders that many firms would prefer to get a regular commercial order any day than a Government order, and this profit limit might make the preference even stronger. By and large American industry seems eager to contribute its part to the defense program, but the present tax set-up and social legislation puts a strain on this patriotism.

There is further anomaly in the prospect that industrial corporations may face both a profit limit on armament orders and a war profits tax on earnings over those of recent years. The one, it would seem, would make the other unnecessary; and there is talk round the Street that if the war profits tax is imposed, the limit an armament profits will be taken off. The war profits tax on earnings in excess of those of recent years seems the more reasonable, for it falls on profits from civilian as well as from armament business, and thereby avoids giving business a direct incentive to avoid armament business. As for the excess profits tax on earnings beyond a certain percentage of invested capital, it seems likely to be thrown out from the beginning, just as Canada has thrown it out after nine months trial and error.

**Complacent About Deficits**

A significant fact is that early in June Britain imposed a 100 per cent war profits tax on all profits over the average of recent years—but this tax was imposed only after, 12 days earlier, Parliament had passed the Emergency Powers Defense Bill which authorized the government to commandeer anything and anybody in the kingdom for the prosecution of the war. The imposition of killing taxes on war profits is so strong an incentive to industry to prefer civilian business that it is feasible only when a pro-tem totalitarian regime has been authorized.

But the above story only begins to tell the financial curiosities of the day. A broader over-all oddity is the fact that the nation regards with comparative complacency the prospect of bulging future deficits, yet refuses to accept the implications of the new financial outlook which makes safe and possible such impending deficits.

The old-fashioned four-square argument against running deficits was that they inevitably led to the inflation of commodity prices. The intermediate elbow-joint in the argument was that interminable deficits lead to paper money issues which lead to the aeration of commodity prices. Short-circuiting this argument, it might now be said that running deficits are safe enough so long as they don't lead to commodity price inflation, and commodity price inflation is now unimaginable until the present surplus stock and, more important, the present surplus producing capacity, is used up or diverted.

**Taxes May Offset Deficits**

There is a chance that the deficits this current fiscal year and for coming years may not be so terrific as they seem. That old pump-priming argument still has some validity, that if business accelerates enough, the revenue will rise and keep up with the outlay. Furthermore, when business gets a chance to put the unemployed city-folk and the surplus farmers to work, there won't be a very good argument for keeping them on the payroll of the government as they have been kept.

But to return to the curiosities of the current financial outlook. The outlook for gold gets queerer every day. The flow of funds from Britain at the present moment is immense, and on an arithmetic scale the increase in our gold gets steeper all the time. We shall shortly have $21,000,000,000 of gold, and there doesn't seem likely to be any market for it anywhere, at any time in the visible future. Nobody wants it. There are four fundamental reasons for wanting gold, and all are outmoded—(1) for hoarding, which is now illegal; (2) for decoration and display, which is now old-fashioned; (3) for monetary backing, which is now thought unnecessary; and (4) for coinage, which is now unpopular. The fifth reason, for settlement of international balances, is a rather odd reason to cite, since nobody outside the United States and primitive people in backward countries like China, India, and Africa, wants the stuff. There seems nothing left for us to do with our gold except give it away or just have it.

**What of Foreign Assets?**

A further curiosity in the financial outlook is the present status of the foreign balances and securities here. We have large French, Dutch, Belgian, and British balances. The Wall Street banks are in a quandary about these. The President has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank here to say no to transfers. Queen Wilhelmina has ordered the Dutch Ambassador at Washington to say no on discretion to transfers.

A Dutchman in New York asks his bank to cash him a check, and the bank has to get approval from both the Federal and Dutch Ambassador, both of whom fear the money may fall in German hands. One or other says no, and the Hollander threatens to sue the bank. There will be no more European investment in American securities in coming years, but the question is bound to arise what we will do with existing balances.

Suppose the Petain government calls for its gold, cash balances and the securities of its nationals here? Shall we reply, "You are merely a creature of Berlin and the real French Government is in London?" Will the same answer apply to the Dutch and Belgian holdings? Shall we take the French and Belgian holdings on account of war debts? What then shall we do about the Dutch holdings here, since they owe us nothing on war debt?

*U. S. Official*

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**Robert H. Hinckley**

**Appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce**

## U. S. Gold Imports Total $86,456,984 In Week of July 3

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports slumped to $86,456,984 in the week ended July 3.

The Commerce Department, making this report, said the figure fell far below the $418,236,631 mark of the preceding week because of the absence of shipments such as the $241,000,000 of gold brought from France by the United States cruiser Vincennes the week before.

Last week, gold from France amounted only to $27,303.

Major shipments were $44,045,079 from the United Kingdom, $30,161,040 from Canada, $2,363,900 from Sweden, $3,165,264 from Yugoslavia, $3,527,727 from South Africa and $1,154,860 from Hong Kong.

Silver imports nearly doubled during the week, to $2,412,549, primarily because of a $1,498,775 shipment labeled from Burma. This shipment was assumed to be Chinese, because Burma is the principal connection between the besieged Chinese Government in interior China and the outside world. If so, it was the first large silver shipment from China in many months.

Other silver shipments included $144,567 from Canada, and $540,027 from Mexico.

Exports included $1,833 of gold and $6,240 of silver.

Most of the incoming gold apparently was deposited in the earmarked accounts in the Federal Reserve System of foreign governments and central banks. The total of earmarked gold increased $71,197,590 to a total of $1,654,120,958.

## Australia Reports Pegging of Prices Proving a Success

MELBOURNE (AAP)—Success in the Australian Government's pegging of prices followed by a control program supported by the whole industrial trading community was announced in a national radio broadcast by Prof. D. B. Copland, Commonwealth Price-Fixing Commissioner.

He said prices were pegged at pre-war levels on the outbreak of war. A month later detailed plans for price-fixing were put into effect.

Despite increases of 35 per cent in landed costs of exports, 23 per cent in the price of exports and 10 per cent in interstate shipping rates, the index of retail prices had risen less than 2 per cent Professor Copland said this compared with a 5-per-cent rise in the retail price of foodstuffs in Canada.

Any consumer may complain to the commissioner if prices of commodities are found exorbitant The price-fixing scheme is under joint administration of the Commonwealth and State Governments.


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## Argentina Planning to Push Meat Sale in United States

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The United States offers the best prospects for increased export of Argentine meat according to the Ministry of Agriculture, which has recommended the National Meat Board to switch its sales publicity in that direction. This will mean the end of trade propaganda in England.

According to Minister Dr. Massini Ezcurra, European conditions preclude immediate increases in meat consumption, and it would be better if the whole sales campaign was transferred to the United States "where 130 millions have a high standard of living and a low meat consumption." His calculation was that an American consumed only 56 kilograms compared with an Argentine's 130 kilograms per year.

He told the National Meat Board that exports could be increased to the United States despite the tariff barriers and sanitary regulations. He recommended concentration on canned meat with the establishment of an agency of the Meat Board in the United States. Poland's success with canned ham was cited.

**U. S. Now Big Supplier**

This recommendation is indicative of Argentina's strong desire to sell more to finance increased purchases from the United States, the only certain source of supply while the European war deadlock continues. At this time the United States is supplying 30 per cent of Argentina's total imports, that is, double the amount a year ago. England, formerly first supplier, is selling at its normal level of 21 per cent, with the prospect of going down as war manufacturing rises at home.

The recently announced Washington credit facilities should give a further impetus to American sales which, it is predicted, will total some 350,000,000 pesos for 1940. Taking the average for the past half year, American purchases from Argentina this year will be approximately 250,000,000 pesos. This would represent a substantial increase. The British, because of their food requirements, remain the biggest buyers, but Argentines are uneasy over a downward trend, due to shipping difficulties and rations.

Nazi victories have meant that the greater part of Europe is subject to the British blockade, but Argentina, faithful to the democratic cause, has grumbled little at the misfortunes this has brought to its export trade. The British made a welcome gesture in taking over all French contracts

**British Meat Orders Heavy**

The British have placed canned meat orders for 43,000 tons in the last two months. This caused satisfaction to Argentina. The Agricultural Ministry admitted that present stocks are insufficient to cover these orders, so that cattle farmers obtain immediate benefits. Negotiations have been conducted with the British, in addition, for the weekly supply of 9,000 tons of beef and mutton.

The report that France will buy $20,000,000 of Argentine produce has created unusual interest. It is said that France will draw on its dollar resources in the United States for this transaction. Naturally, no North American comment is forthcoming on the possible utilization of foreign exchange resources. This is considered a question of confidence.

What intrigues Argentines is whether the United States will permit such a transaction and, if permitted, what means France will employ to transport the purchased produce. Thereafter the question arises as to what British blockade action will be taken if assurances are lacking that the produce will not pass into the hands of the enemy. It has been suggested locally that the produce may be shipped to the French Empire.

**J. C. Penney Sales Jump**

NEW YORK (AP)—J. C. Penney Co. reported June sales jumped 11.2 per cent to $24,737,448 from $22,236,919 in June last year. Sales for the first half of the year totaled $125,305,051, or 8.3 per cent ahead of $115,655,858 in the comparable 1939 stretch.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Variety Chain Store Sales Rise in 1939

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — During the year 1939 variety chain store sales and profits were higher than in 1938, according to a study released by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research.

With an increase in sales, continues the survey, of between 4 and 5 per cent there was an increase in gross margin both in dollars and in percentage of sales and a decline in the percentage of total expense to sales. Hence earnings were also improved in comparison to those recorded for 1938.

For 47 reporting chains, accounting for more than 90 per cent of the estimated total volume for variety chains in the United States, net profit on merchandising operations averaged 3.74 per cent of sales and final net earnings before income taxes and dividends amounted to 6.85 per cent of sales or 13.60 per cent of net worth.

**Expenses Increase**

Detailed operating data are presented in tabular form accompanied by supplementary comments in this bulletin written by Miss Elizabeth A. Burnham and published by the Bureau of Business Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

For 15 chains dollar expense per store has been climbing since 1932 and is now only 1 per cent lower than in 1929 when dollar sales per store were nearly 16 per cent higher than in 1939.

The percentage expense, 31.66 per cent in 1939, therefore, is substantially higher than the 26.75 per cent for 1929. Over the 11-year period the chief rise in percentage expense came in salaries and wages, tenancy and related costs, and taxes.

Sales per employee per hour varied roughly with seasonal fluctuations in sales per store, being highest in December. For the 12 weeks averaged the typical sales per employee per hour amounted to $1.92.

**Employment Data**

Although there were nearly as many part-time as full-time employees in 1939, for the chains reporting the data the hours worked by full-time employees constituted on the average 75 per cent or more of the total hours worked by all variety chain employees in the first 10 months of the year.

The profitable chains tended to be those witha relatively large proportion of their stores in small cities where dollar rental costs were low. The successful chains in each group on the average obtained gross margin rates of 35 per cent or more of sales.

The Harvard report shows that in 1939 American limited price variety chains made the following disposition of the average dollar spent in their stores by consumers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Net cost of merchandise sold | 64.1 cents |
| Salaries and wages | 14.7 |
| Tenancy costs and related expense | 11.9 |
| Taxes (other than on real estate and income) | 1.3 |
| Other operating expense including interest | 4.3 |
| Total costs | 96.3 cents |
| Net profit | 3.7 |

## Lecithin Trade Faces Charge of Monopoly

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced tonight that it has issued a complaint charging seven companies with organizing a conspiracy to monopolize trade in lecithin, a chemical used in making candy, paints, petroleum products, shortening, rubber, leather, oils, fats, waxes, crackers and other products.

Named as respondents were the American Lecithin Company of Elmhurst, N. Y., Ross & Rowe, Inc., of New York, the Glidden Company of Cleveland, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of Minneapolis, American Lecithin Corporation of Atlanta, Hansa-Muehle of Hamburg, Germany, and Aarhus Oliefabrik of Aarhus, Denmark.

## Dominion Tightens Rule on Exchange

OTTAWA (AP)—The foreign exchange control board has revised regulations covering money Canadian visitors to the United States may take with them, or send into the United States.

Hereafter, Canadians must obtain forms certifying that the money they carry, regardless of the amount and whether it is in Canadian currency, has been released by the board for the purposes of the journey. Previously, forms were required only when the amount exceeded $100.

The board also reduced from $100 to $25 the total Canadians might export monthly to the United States without license. Permits will be granted for the export of larger sums for reasons of health, emergency and certain businesses.

## FPC Powerless to Make Natural Gas Decision

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission decided that it had no jurisdiction over the intrastate collection and sale of natural gas by the Columbian Fuel Corporation of Kentucky.

Officials said the ruling would be made public in a few days.

The decision, they said, was reached after deliberations lasting since December 4, 1939, when the corporation petitioned for authority to increase wholesale rates on natural gas sold to distributors.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s 46-44 | 109.10 | 109.10 | 109.10 |
| 1 2½s 45 | 108.12 | 108.12 | 108.12 |
| 3 3¼s 49-46 reg | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.8 |
| 1 2¾s 54-51 | 107.12 | 107.12 | 107.12 |
| 4 2¼s 53-51 | 103.20 | 103.19 | 103.20 |
| 9 2¾s 65-60 | 106.13 | 106.10 | 106.13 |

**Home Owners Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3s 52-44 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 107.9 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Alleghany cv 5s 49 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 2 Alleghany 5s 50 st | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 2 Am&For P5s2030 | 50¾ | 50½ | 50¾ |
| 2 Am Int 5½s 49 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 12 Am T&T 5½s 43 | 106⅝ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 4 Am T&T 3¾s 66 | 108¾ | 108⅝ | 108¾ |
| 1 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 5 Arm Del 4s '57 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 11 Arm Del 4s '55 | 102¼ | 102 | 102 |
| 21 AT&SF 4s '95 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 20 AT&SF 4½s '48 | 103½ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 14 A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 68¼ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 1 A C Line 4½s '64 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 2 B&O 1st mtg 4s | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 3 B&O 96 st A | 27¾ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| 14 B&O 95 st O | 31½ | 30⅞ | 31⅜ |
| 4 B&O 2000 st D | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 7 B&O 96 st F | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 KB&O cv 6s 60 st | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 16 B&O 1st 4s '48 | 67½ | 67¼ | 67½ |
| 4 NB&OJLE&WV 4s 51st | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 3 Bang & Aroo 5s '43 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Beth Stl 3s '60 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 4 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 92 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 62½ | 59 | 62 |
| 20 Boston&Me 5s '67 st | 53 | 51⅜ | 53 |
| 6 Boston&Me 4¾s '61 | 59½ | 59 | 59½ |
| 18 Boston&Me 4¾s '61st | 53 | 51⅜ | 53 |
| 15 Boston&Me 5s '55 | 64 | 63 | 64 |
| 17 Boston&Me 5s 55 st | 53 | 51⅞ | 52⅞ |
| 6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 109¼ | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Buf R&P '57st | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 1 CanNatRy 5s '70 | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 15 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 86¼ | 85¼ | 86¼ |
| 7 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 86 | 85¾ | 86 |
| 3 CanNatRy 4½s '51 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 2 CanNor 6½s '46 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 5 CanPac 5s '44 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 4 CanPac 4½s '46 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 4 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 13 CanPac 4s perp | 46 | 45¼ | 46 |
| 20 CenNewEng 4s '61 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 11 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 44¼ | 44 | 44 |
| 5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 2 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 1 C&O 4½s '92 | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| 26 C&O 3½s '96D | 99½ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 11 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 99¾ | 99⅛ | 99⅜ |
| ●2 Chi&Alton 3s '49 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A | 85 | 83½ | 85 |
| 4 CB&Q 4s '77 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 4 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 87⅞ | 87⅜ | 87⅞ |
| 2 Chi&E Ill 6s '34 | 122⅜ | 122⅜ | 122⅜ |
| 6 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ctf | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 8 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 27½ | 27½ | 27⅝ |
| 5 CMSP&Pac 5s '75 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 30 CMSP&P aj5s 2000 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 5 CM&SP 4½s '89C | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 8 Chi & NW gm 5s '87 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 6 Chi & P cv 4½s '60 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 5 CRI & P 4s '88 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 6 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Chi & W Ind 4¼s 62 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 11 Chi & W Ind 4s '52 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 148 City of N Y 3s '80 | 96⅛ | 95⅞ | 96 |
| 4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 2 CCC & St L 4½s '77 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 10 CCC & St L gen 4s '93 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 7 Clev Un Ter 5s '73 | 73½ | 73 | 73½ |
| 6 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C | 68 | 67 | 68 |
| 3 Col & So 4½s '60 | 27½ | 27½ | 27⅝ |
| 6 Columbia G 5s '52May | 104⅝ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 11 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 44 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65 | 108½ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 15 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58 | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ |
| 1 Conn R&L 4½s '51 st | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 10 Con Edis 3½s '48 | 105⅜ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 Con Rys 4s '56 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 6 Crucible Stl 4½s '48 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 14 Cuba RR 5s '52 | 28½ | 28 | 28 |
| 3 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43 | 52⅜ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ |
| 2 D&RG 4½s '36 | 7½ | 7 | 7 |
| 8 D&RG 4s '36 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 2 D&RG West 5s '55 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 2 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 14 D&RG West 5s '78 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 14 Det Ed 4s '65 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 2 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 17 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 7 Erie cv 4s '53 A | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12 Erie & Jer 6s '55 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 3 Erie Gene 6s '57 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 15 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 6 Goodrich 4¼s '56 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 26 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 103 | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 1 Gt Nor Ry 5s '73 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 3 Gt Nor 4½s '77E | 87⅞ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| 2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 102⅝ | 102⅜ | 102⅝ |
| 21 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 96 | 95½ | 95½ |
| 2 Gt Nor 3½s '67 | 78⅜ | 78⅜ | 78⅜ |
| 2 Gulf M&N 5½s '50 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 5 Gen St Stl 4½s '61 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 2 Houst'n Oil Tex 4½s'54 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| 4 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 8 Hud&Man inc 5s'57 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s'52 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 15 Ill Cen 4s'53 | 42 | 41¾ | 42 |
| 1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 13 Ill Cen 4¼s'66 | 39⅞ | 39⅝ | 39⅞ |
| 4 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 7 Ind Bloom & W 4s'70 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ |
| 1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Inland Stl 3s'61 | 104¼ | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 3 Interb R Tr 6s'32 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 3 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44 | 47⅜ | 47½ | 47⅜ |
| 3 Int Mer Mar 6s'41 | 61½ | 61 | 61½ |
| 10 Int Paper 6s'55 | 103 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 13 Int Paper 5s'47 | 102 15-32 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 2 Int Rys C A 6½s'47 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 Int T&T 4½s'52 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ |
| 7 Int T&T 5s'55 | 28½ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| 21 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51 | 53¾ | 53 | 53½ |
| 5 Jones&LaughSt 4¼s'61 | 97½ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 4 K C South 3s'50 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2 K C Term 4s'50 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2 K C Term 4s'60 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 3 Koppers Co 4s'51 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 2 Leh&N Sng 4s 65A | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 Leh Val 4½s '51 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| 2 Leh Val 4½s 2003asd | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 8 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 3 Liggett & M 7s 44 | 123⅜ | 123⅜ | 123⅜ |
| 2 Liquid Carb 4s 47 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 Lou&N 5s 2003 B | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 10 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 92½ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 1 Lous&N 3⅜s 2003 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 2 Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 5 Marion StShove 6s 47 | 81 | 79⅞ | 81 |
| 3 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55 | 104⅛ | 104 | 104 |
| 4 McKesson&Rob 5½s 50 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 Met Ed 4½s 68 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 4 Mich Cen 4½s 79 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 11 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103⅜ |
| 10 MSP&SSM vn 4s '38 | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 35 M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 3 M-K-T 4½s '78 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 17 M-K-Tex 1st 40 '90 | 23 | 22⅜ | 23 |
| 1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 3 Mob & Oh 5s '38 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 5 Mob & O 4½s '77 | 29¼ | 29 | 29¼ |
| 10 Mob & Oh 4½s '77 ct | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 12 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 101⅜ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 5 Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 37 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| 12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 32¾ | 32 | 32 |
| 2 Nat Distill 3½s '49 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 4 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 7 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 6 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 N Orl Term 4s '53 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 13 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 58¾ | 58½ | 58¾ |
| 34 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 52¾ | 52⅜ | 52¾ |
| 34 NYC 3¾s '46 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 5 NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 56¼ | 56 | 56 |
| 5 NYC & HR 4s '42 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 1 NYC&HR 3½s '97reg | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 7 NYCh&StL 6s 41 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 4 NYCh&StL5½s '74A | 63¾ | 63⅜ | 63¾ |
| 25 NYCh&StL 4½s '78 | 55 | 54½ | 55 |
| 2 NY Ch&StL 4s '46 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 5 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 109 | 108¾ | 109 |
| 7 NY G El H&P 4s '49 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 16 NYNH&H 4s '57 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 1 NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 2 NY Steam3½s63 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 5 NY Trap R 6s '46 st | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 8 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 11 Norf Sou 5s '61A | 13¼ | 13 | 13 |
| 1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 39 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 60⅜ | 59⅝ | 60 |
| 3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 8 Nor Pac 5s 2047D | 55 | 54½ | 54½ |
| 3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 48⅞ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 4 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 67½ | 67¼ | 67½ |
| 5 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| 2 Ohio Ed 4s 67 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 5 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 4 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72 | 108¼ | 108 | 108 |
| 2 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 106 | 105⅜ | 106 |
| 3 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61 | 111½ | 111 | 111½ |
| 8 Pac G&E 4s 64 | 113 | 112½ | 112¾ |
| 4 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 4 Pen Co 4s 63 | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 Pen P&L 4½s 74 | 107⅛ | 107 | 107⅛ |
| 31 Pen P&L 3½s 69 | 108⅜ | 108 | 108⅜ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60 | 118 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ |
| 23 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 102½ | 102⅛ | 102½ |
| 8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 88 | 87 | 87 |
| 13 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 9 Pen RR 4½s 84E | 98¼ | 97⅞ | 98¼ |
| 6 Pen RR 4s 48 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| 11 Pen RR 3½s 70 | 89¼ | 89⅛ | 89¼ |
| 3 Pen RR 3¼s 52 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 15 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40 | 67 | 66 | 66 |
| 5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 2 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 67¼ | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| 2 Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 59½ | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| 3 Phila Co 5s 67 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 6 Ph Read C&I 5s '73 | 12½ | 12 | 12 |
| 2 Phillips Pet 3s '48 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 PCC & St L 4½s '77 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 3 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 17 Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 72 | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 2 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st | 89½ | 89¼ | 89½ |
| 4 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st ct | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 13 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42unst | 89½ | 89¼ | 89½ |
| 8 Postal Tel & C 5s '53 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ |
| 1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 Purity Bak 5s '48 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 6 Readg 4½s '97 A | 70½ | 70 | 70 |
| 2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 22 Republic Stl 4½s '61 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 26 Republic Stl 4½s '56 | 99¾ | 99 | 99 |
| 13 Richm Term 5s '52 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 13 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33 | 59 | 58 | 59 |
| 9 St L S F 4½s '78 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2 St L S F 4s '50 A | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 St L S F 4s '50 A ct | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 1 SA&A Pas 4s '43 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 3 Seab A L cn 6s '45 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 5 Sea A L 4s '50 st | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1 Shell Un 2½s '54 | 96⅞ | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| 4 Simmons cv 4s '52 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 11 Socony-Vac 3s '64 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 So Bell T&T 3s '79 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 15 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 7 Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 40 | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 7 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 22 So Pac 4½s '69 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39¾ |
| 10 So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 57¾ | 58⅜ | 57½ |
| 3 So Pac 4½s Ohe '77 | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ |
| 4 So Pac SPTer 4s '50 | 69 | 68¼ | 69 |
| 19 Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 19¾ | 19 | 19⅛ |
| 15 Union Oil Cal 3s '59 | 103 | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 114 | 113⅞ | 114 |
| 4 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 83½ | 83 | 83 |
| 3 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1 Utah P & L 5s '41 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 1 Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 15 Wabash PesM 4s '39 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 9 Warren Bros 6s '41 | 30 | 29¾ | 30 |
| 1 West Shore 4s 2361 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 9 Westn Md 5½s '77A | 88½ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 32 Westn Md 4s '52 | 84 | 83⅝ | 84 |
| 1 Western Un 5s '51 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85⅝ |
| 7 Western Un 6s '60 | 65 | 64¾ | 65 |
| 1 Western Un 4½s '50 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 4 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 2 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Wis Cen 4s '49 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 15 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 3 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36 ct | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 3 Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Young S&T cv 4s '48 | 103⅞ | 103¾ | 103⅞ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 1 Antioquia 7s 45A | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 1 Antioquia 7s 45 B | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 1 Antioquia 7s 45 C | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 6 Antioquia 1st 7s 57 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 33 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 59⅜ | 59 | 59 |
| 1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 59⅜ | 59⅜ | 59⅜ |
| 11 Argentine 4½s 48 | 74½ | 74 | 74½ |
| 12 Australia 5s 55 | 45½ | 44½ | 45½ |
| 2 Belgium 7s 55 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 5 Berlin City 6½s 50 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 9 Brazil 8s 41 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 |
| 7 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅜ |
| 9 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 13 Brazil G Ry El 7s 52 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 |
| 3 Brisbane 5s 57 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 2 Brisbane 5s 58 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ |
| 11 Buen A 4¾s 57 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 10 Buen A 4½s Apg 76 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 3 Buen A 4¾s 75 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 7 Canada 4s 52 | 90 | 89½ | 89⅝ |
| 1 Canada 4s 60 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 5 Canada 3¼s 61 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 10 Canada 3s 68 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 10 Canada 3s 67 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 5 Canada 2½s 45 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 Canada 2s 44 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 2 Chile 6s 61 stan asd | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 2 Cordoba Pv 7s '42 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 8 Cuba 4½s '77 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 5 Denmark 6s '42 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 13 Denmark 4½s '62 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ |
| 39 Ger Gov 5½s '65 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17⅜ |
| 12 Ger Gov 7s '49 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ |
| 2 Ger Gov 7s '49 unst | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 21 Ital Pub Util 7s '52 | 29¾ | 27 | 28½ |
| 15 Italy 7s 1951 | 49 | 48½ | 49 |
| 1 Japan 6½s '54 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 2 Japan 5½s 65 | 66 | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 3 Lombard El 7s '52 | 41 | 40⅞ | 41 |
| 4 Mex 10 4s asd 45 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 8 Milan City 6½s '52 | 32 | 31½ | 32 |
| 5 Minas Ger 6½s '58 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 2 Minas Ger 6½s '59 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 5 Montevideo 7s '52 | 47 | 47¼ | 47⅜ |
| 1 N Sou Wales 5s '57 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ |
| 12 Norway 4½s '65 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 20 Orient Dev 6s '53 | 57⅛ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 1 Orient Dev 5½s '58 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| 2 Prnna 5½s 53 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 5 Peru 7s '59 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 8 Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 16 Rome 6½s 52 | 36 | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 9 Rio de Jan 8s 46 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 4 Sao Paulo St 8s 50 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 10 Sao Paulo St 6s 68 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 2 Sydney 5½s 55 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 7 Tokyo City 5½s 61 z | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 5 Urug a 3¾s&4s 4¼s 79 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78 | 39 | 39 | 39 |

**Bond Sales (in dollars)**

Totay today 2,722,000.
Previous day 4,512,400.
Week ago 4,601,500.
Year ago 6,020,600.
Two years ago 8,727,900.
Jan. 1 to date 875,830,800.
Year ago 872,810,975.
Two years ago 941,163,880.

## Dividend Declarations

**Extra**

| Company | Rate | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gen Elec Ltd G. B. (ord) 10% | .. | Aug. 13 | July 15 |
| Gen Elec Ltd G. B. (A D R) 10% | .. | Aug. 19 | July 16 |
| Niagara Lower Arch Bridge Co Ltd | 25c .. | June 10 | .... |

**Accumulated**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hutchins In Corp $7 pf | $1 .. | July 15 | July 3 |
| Mich G & Elec 7% pr in | $1.75 .. | Aug. 1 | July 15 |
| Mich G & Elec $6 pr in | $1.50 .. | Aug. 1 | July 15 |
| Reserve Inv Corp $7 pf | $1.25 .. | July 15 | July 9 |
| Straitmore Paper Co 6% pf | $1.50 .. | July 15 | June 28 |

**Final**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gen Elec Ltd G B (ord) 10% | .. | Aug. 13 | July 15 |
| Gen Elec Ltd G B (A D R) 10% | .. | Aug. 19 | July 16 |

**Initial**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bk of Amer Nat Tr & S Asso (San Fr) $2 pf | $0.109588 .. | June 29 | June 15 |
| Community Pub Ser (new) | 50c Q | Aug. 15 | July 29 |

**Interim**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tub Chatil class A | $1 .. | Aug. 1 | July 20 |

**Irregular**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skelly Oil com | 50c .. | Aug. 28 | July 25 |

**Resumed**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harnischfeger Corp 5% pf | $5 .. | July 1 | June 27 |

**Regular**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Natl Bk (Pittsfield, Mass.) | $2 | Q Oct. 15 | ..... | |
| Agricultural Natl Bk (Pittsfield, Mass.) | $2 | Q Oct. 15 | ..... | |
| AlmoNBk (San Ant) | $3 | S Jan. 2 | Dec. 23 | |
| AlmoN

# 'FM' That Routs Radio Static Steals Show at Convention

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"FM," or frequency modulation, the "staticless" method of radio transmission and reception of Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, "stole the show" at the fifteenth annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers recently concluded in Boston. Microwaves, the region of vibrations higher than the ultra-high frequencies, was, of course, the runner-up in interest.

Hardly any engineer attending the convention in Boston could have failed to see that in "FM" lies the immediate future of sound radiocasting. Beyond this future lies either the development of microwaves or television. From the attention directed to microwaves, that fascinating region of radio vibration beyond the ultra-high frequencies and "FM," they appear to lie as a runner-up in interest.

The climax of the convention came on the final afternoon of the meeting when, after the presentation of several papers on frequency modulation, a demonstration of "FM" radiocasting was given by Prof. Edwin H. Armstrong, its inventor, and Paul A. De Mars, Vice-President in charge of engineering at the Yankee Network, from the Yankee Network's "FM" station at Paxton, Mass., in the central part of the state, which serves the Boston area.

**A Hit at Skeptics**

This was a dramatic moment. Major Armstrong explained the advantages of "FM" in a humorous and almost diffident manner often tinged with irony as he referred to those engineers, some of whom undoubtedly must have been in the audience, who had failed to catch his vision.

And now, Mr. De Mars, who had caught the Major's vision for "FM," was telling the audience through the medium of the most outstanding development in "FM" in the United States, that "FM" is a definite factor in radio.

**Easily Proves Advantages**

The "naturalness" and staticless quiet of "FM" reception was demonstrated in a half hour program consisting of sound effects and music from the Yankee Network studios in Boston.

The pouring of water and tearing of paper, for instance, and music of an orchestra, organ and violin soloist emphasized the fidelity of reception possible through "FM's" "wide swing" of frequencies.

Most significant, and pointing to the day when radio networks may be connected up by radio links as well as by wires, the path of the I. R. E. demonstration program from the Yankee Network studios in Boston to Paxton and return was entirely by radio links. This demonstration was followed by a trip by many I. R. E. members to the Paxton transmitting station.

### *Tiny Waves Used*

The demonstration of microwaves by Prof. W. L. Barrow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was another high point of the convention. Couching his lecture in a popular and humorous manner Professor Barrow emphasized the essential fact that microwaves behave in their propagation like light rays to which they are associated closely in wavelength.

Thus, these waves which Professor Barrow transmitted across the lecture hall at M. I. T. in wavelengths as small as 10 centimeters (they could be spanned by the hand if visible) may be directed like light through such directional devices as pipes, tubes, megaphones, horns. He also directed them through ordinary electric BX cable, for instance, hinting possibly in the future they may be strung up on poles like power or light wires and deliver radio energy containing sound, facsimile, telephone and picture signals.

**Like Radio Detectives**

The reflective characteristics of microwaves, now already utilized in a radio altimeter for planes, were demonstrated in a horizontal position by Professor Barrow indicating their possibilities as collision preventers. Their "detective" ability was demonstrated by the sounds that may be picked up when their paths are disturbed by persons or objects.

In the field of aircraft radio, to which a whole session of papers was devoted, it was disclosed that the airlines are about to make important uses of the ultra-high frequencies Employing directive horn arrays in the microwave frequencies, Professor Barrow was able to stimulate a very sharply defined "glide path" for planes in the auditorium indicating that progress in radio approach and instrument landings for planes is in an advanced stage of development.

The microwaves demonstrated their remote control possibilities for Professor Barrow by ringing bells and turning out lights at a distance. Professor Barrow would only hint at their possibilities enough to indicate that important uses for them have been visualized in military fields upon which he was not permitted to detail.

# Willkie to Limit Radiocasts

*Continued from Page 1*

sonal performance in place of too much fireside-drill put out over the radio. In theatrical parlance, Mr. Willkie's campaign is to be preponderantly "in the flesh, not a movie."

Arriving here late last night following a 1,650-mile flight aboard a specially chartered United Air Lines 21-passenger plane, loaded, besides the candidate, his wife and his secretary, with a complement of newspaper correspondents and photographers, Mr. and Mrs. Willkie were greeted by Governor Carr. The Governor will be their host for what Mr. Willkie hopes will be a reasonably uninterrupted vacation of three weeks which he intends to devote half to resting and the other half to writing his acceptance speech. He says it will take him quite a while to prepare the speech because he wants it short.

**Consultants Named**

When he begins actual drafting of his acceptance speech Mr. Willkie already has arrangements for numerous party leaders to confer with him at Colorado Springs. Among those who, he said, would collaborate with him especially in the part dealing with foreign policy will be William Allen White, Kansas editor and Chairman of the National Committee for Defending the United States by Aiding the Allies; Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and former United States Senator George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia.

Mr. Willkie will begin his vacation with some varied reading matter which he almost missed. A few minutes before he was due at the Washington Air Port yesterday he turned to Franklyn Waltman, Republican Party publicity chief, with a look of dismay and said: "Golly, I haven't a thing to read."

"Let's get something," said Mr. Waltman, who's used to meeting emergencies, and they grabbed a taxi and headed for a bookstore.

**Reads New Dealers**

With surprised customers quickly recognizing the Presidential nominee and milling about him, Mr. Willkie scanned the books on display with a practiced eye, remarking with rapid comment on those books he had read, others he had heard about and when he made his first choice, "Too Big," a treatise on the dangers of bigness, by Morris L. Ernst, a startled clerk simply couldn't restrain the remark: "Why, that author is just a New Dealer."

"Yes, I know it," Mr. Willike replied, "I read all those fellows."

The other books which Mr. Willkie selected and carried off with him in a big bundle were "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter," a novel by Carson McCullens, "The Dissenting Opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes," "Margaret Fuller — Whetstone of Genius," a biography by Mason Wade, and "Capitalism, the Creator," a study of 150 years of American industry by Carl Snyder, former chief statistician of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

After his first long night's rest in two months, Mr. Willkie spent today working out his vacation plans with Governor Carr, greeting Colorado friends and reading.

## Reply to Probe

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. July 10 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said today a projected Senate Committee investigation of his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination was evidence that "the New Deal must indeed be nervous about the outcome of the election."

The New York nominee was informed during his plane trip westward that Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa of the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee wanted to inquire into "the alleged high pressure telegraphic campaign in behalf of Wendell Willkie."

Senator Gillette, talking with reporters in Washington, said he had received numerous complaints that delegates to the Republican National Convention were deluged with telegrams urging support of Mr. Willkie. The Senator added that he knew of no law to prevent that type of campaign.

Mr. Willkie said in response to questions that there had been no "telegraphic campaign" and added:

"Senator Gillette is a Democrat and is trying to help the Democrats win. As far as I am concerned they can investigate us forever. We do not want to conduct a campaign on such trivialities.

"A party which has to resort to such tactics as the New Deal is presently doing must indeed be nervous about the outcome of the election."

## Long Safety Record Of Kansas City Broken

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10 (AP)—Kansas City's new national record of 85 days without a motor-car fatality ended July 8.

A dock foreman for the Federal Barge Lines was killed when his automobile struck a steel pier of the intercity viaduct.

It was the eleventh traffic fatality in the city this year. The car fatality total at this time a year ago was 19.

During the 85-day stretch Kansas City erased the mark for consecutive "man-days" without fatalities set by Providence, R. I.

## Canadian Auto Output

OTTAWA—Final statistics for 1939 place automobile production in Canada at 155,426 units valued at $99,173,916 at factory selling prices. The industry provided employment to an average of 14,427 workers who received salaries and wages totaling $20,573,714.

# U. S. to Limit Scope of Nazi Agent Case

LOS ANGELES, July 10 (AP)—William Fleet Palmer, acting United States Attorney, said yesterday he would confine presentation of evidence to a Federal grand jury to charges against Dr. Herbert Hoehne.

Dr. Hoehne was arrested last week as he was about to leave by air for Panama and Argentina and charged with being a German Government agent without having registered as such.

Mr. Palmer reported, after telephone consultations with State Department officials in Washington, that he would not take up with the grand jury the asserted connection of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, and Herman Loeper, Chancellor of the Consulate General, with Dr. Hoehne's activities.

He said he would proceed against the Consul General and his Chancellor only if so instructed by Washington officials.

In San Francisco Captain Wiedemann said he was anxious that any documents taken from Dr. Herbert Hoehne be produced in open court "and you will see how very, very harmless we are."

Captain Wiedemann made the same statement in reference to Emil Wolf, held in a similar case in the Canal Zone after he threw overboard a trunk-load of papers and documents to prevent seizure by American authorities.

The Consul said the documents in both cases were nothing more than new codes and coded material en route from the German Foreign Office in Berlin to consulates in Latin America.

"You realize, of course," Captain Wiedemann told interviewers through an interpreter, "that a great deal of correspondence between consulates and Berlin must be carried on in code—and also that these codes must be changed frequently, because of the enemy's counter-espionage.

"And I assure you right here that absolutely nothing else was contained. Despite mysterious 'information' that it included lurid plans to destroy Panama Canal works, and to burn down or blow up defense works in South and Central America 'in case of eventualities' there was nothing of the kind in it."

## Wolff Accused

BALBOA, Canal Zone, July 10 (AP)—Emil Wolff, a German citizen, was charged with failing to register as an agent of the German Government and with acting as a courier for Germany without previously notifying the State Department.

The charges were filed after dismissal of a previous accusation that Mr. Wolff had attempted to bring narcotics into the Canal Zone.

District Attorney J. J. McGuigan said Mr. Wolff acted "as a courier between the German consulates in San Francisco and Valparaiso, Chile." He was held in $12,000 bail.

## Want War News? 'Stay in the U. S. A.'

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10 (AP)—Six Americans who spent six months assembling bombers for the French Air Corps came home yesterday with vivid stories of war and this bit of advice.

If you want to know what is going on in the war zone, stay in the United States.

Ellis D. Shannon, one of six employees of the Glenn L. Martin airplane factory who spent half a year in French Morocco, said that although they lived next door to the conflict "we got all our information from the American short-wave radio."

American bombers he helped assemble proved a match for the German craft, and could out-run Germany's famed Messerschmitts at lower altitudes. Mr. Shannon reported.

"When we first sent our ships into action a squadron of them was attacked by a group of British Spitfires by mistake," he said. "A lot of Messerschmitts dove into the mess, not knowing what was going on but assuming that some of their planes must be involved.

"Our ships turned tail and outran the whole lot, leaving the startled German and British pilots to discover their mistake and turn on each other."

"One squadron of our ships performed eight combat missions in one day without a single ship lost," he said.

Although they were in a French colony, Mr. Shannon said the first the Americans heard of the French decision to surrender "was by radio from America."

## Aviator Forms Concern To Make Plane Parts

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 10 — Col. Roger Williams, trans-Atlantic flier, announced July 8 formation of the Williams Aircraft Corporation.

Mr. Williams, who made a one-stop flight to Rome in 1927, said his concern would build a plant here immediately, and that it already has contracts to make parts for airplane companies working on Army and Navy orders.

## North's Stone Industry Gets Labor Exemptions

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Division found the crushed stone industry in the North to be of a seasonal nature, and yesterday granted partial exemption from the maximum hours provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The southern branch of the industry was held not to be seasonal on account of weather conditions, and was granted no exemption.

LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:**

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous Wills I [7] had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the [8] City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying [9] it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same [10] shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities, —such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should [11] be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the offices of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1939:**

**CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND**
**SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS**
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939**

| | Principal Account | Income Account | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of Cash in Bank, January 1, 1939 | $ 20,496.29 | $ 81,214.02 | $ 101,710.31 |
| Add: | | | |
| Receipts: | | | |
| Proceeds from securities sold or matured | $ 36,000.00 | $ 57,188.89 | $ 93,188.89 |
| Receipts from real estate, per Income Account | | 338,492.60 | 338,492.60 |
| Interest received on securities | | 55,862.50 | 55,862.50 |
| Total Receipts | $ 36,000.00 | $ 451,543.99 | $ 487,543.99 |
| Total | $ 56,496.29 | $ 532,758.01 | $ 589,254.30 |
| Deduct: | | | |
| Disbursements: | | | |
| Securities purchased | $ 19,676.25 | $ 21,862.50 | $ 41,538.75 |
| Accrued interest on securities purchased | | 129.50 | 129.50 |
| Disbursements on account of real estate, taxes repairs, etc., per Income Account | | 168,354.08 | 168,354.08 |
| Administrative expenses | | 14,824.63 | 14,824.63 |
| Advertising financial statement of fund | | 2,737.20 | 2,737.20 |
| Disbursements on account of— | | | |
| Tablets for Paul Revere Mall | | 9,811.25 | 9,811.25 |
| Total Disbursements | $ 19,676.25 | $ 217,719.16 | $ 237,395.41 |
| Balance of Cash in Bank—Dec. 31, 1939 | $ 36,820.04 | $ 315,038.85 | $ 351,858.89 |

**Income Account**
**For the Year Ended December 31, 1939**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of Unexpended Income, Jan. 1, 1939 | | $ 804,495.39 |
| Add: | | |
| Receipts from Real Estate: | | |
| Rents collected | $ 194,732.02 | |
| Amount collected on alterations | 300.00 | |
| Interest collected on alterations | 3,250.00 | |
| Taxes collected from tenants | 123,397.39 | |
| Insurance premiums collected from tenants | 5,034.09 | |
| Water bills collected from tenants | 1,328.00 | |
| Miscellaneous items collected from tenants | 50.00 | |
| Insurance refunds on account of cancellation of policies | 10,401.10 | |
| Total Receipts from Real Estate | $ 338,492.60 | |
| Deduct: | | |
| Disbursements on Account of Real Estate: | | |
| Taxes paid | $131,470.50 | |
| Repairs | 4,846.93 | |
| Insurance | 15,527.85 | |
| Electric light and power | 1,474.12 | |
| Fuel and heat furnished | 3,135.16 | |
| Gas | 35.62 | |
| Wages paid | 9,675.00 | |
| Water | 1,374.92 | |
| Supplies | 300.98 | |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 423.00 | |
| Total Disbursements on Account of Real Estate | 168,354.08 | |
| Net Receipts from Real Estate | | 170,138.52 |
| Add: | | |
| Other Receipts: | | |
| Interest received on securities | $ 55,862.50 | |
| Less: Accrued interest on securities purchased | 129.50 | |
| Interest Received on Securities (Net) | | 55,733.00 |
| | | $ 225,871.52 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Other Disbursements and Losses: | | |
| Administrative expenses | $ 14,824.63 | |
| Advertising financial statement of fund | 2,737.20 | |
| Loss on securities sold or matured— | | |
| Income Account, net | 2,001.79 | |
| Total Other Disbursements and Losses | | 19,563.62 |
| Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements and Losses For the Year Ended December 31, 1939 | | $ 206,307.90 |
| Balance of Unexpended Income Available for Fund Purposes | | $1,010,803.29 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Disbursements on account of Tablets for Paul Revere Mall | | 9,811.25 |
| Balance of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1939 | | |
| Represented by: | | |
| Cash in bank | $ 315,038.85 | |
| Securities (at cost), per attached statement | 685,953.19 | $1,000,992.04 |

**Principal Account**
**For the Year Ended December 31, 1939**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of Principal Account, January 1, 1939 | | $6,004,900.55 |
| Addition to Principal during the year ending Dec. 31, 1939: | | |
| Profit on matured securities | | 296.56 |
| Balance of Principal Account, December 31, 1939 | | |
| Represented by: | | |
| Cash in bank | $ 36,820.04 | |
| Securities (at cost) as per attached statement | 1,020,166.44 | |
| Real Estate as per statement attached | 4,948,210.63 | $6,005,197.11 |

LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

**SECURITIES—DECEMBER 31, 1939**

**INCOME ACCOUNT**

| Par Value | Description | Cost |
|---|---|---|
| $ 14,000 | City of Boston 4s, due December 1, 1940 | $ 15,107.34 |
| 2,000 | City of Boston 3½s, due May 1, 1944 | 2,078.41 |
| 8,000 | City of Boston 3½s, due June 1, 1944 | 8,334.09 |
| 5,000 | City of Boston 4s, due May 1, 1945 | 5,386.20 |
| 10,000 | City of Boston 3½s, due July 1, 1945 | 10,480.55 |
| 30,000 | City of Boston 4s, due June 1, 1961 | 33,656.11 |
| 25,000 | City of Boston 4½s, due October 1, 1963/1953 | 28,806.79 |
| 8,000 | City of Boston 4²s, due October 1, 1983/1953 | 9,407.40 |
| 26,000 | City of Cleveland 4¼s, due February 1, 1940/1952 | 26,318.80 |
| 1,000 | City of Minneapolis 4¼s, due August 1, 1940 | 1,000.00 |
| 16,000 | Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s, due July 1, 1940 | 17,120.00 |
| 50,000 | United States Treasury 1½s, due June 15, 1940 | 50,093.75 |
| 400,000 | United States Treasury 2s, due September 15, 1942 | 403,843.75 |
| 50,000 | United States Treasury 2½s, due September 15, 1948 | 52,437.50 |
| 20,000 | United States Treasury 3s, due June 15, 1948/46 | 21,862.50 |
| $ 665,000 | Total Securities—Income Account | $ 685,953.19 |

**PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $ 106,000 | City of Boston 3²s, due July 1, 1940/51 | $ 106,000.00 |
| 36,000 | City of Boston 3½s, due December 31, 1940/1942 | 36,000.00 |
| 1,000 | City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1941 | 985.32 |
| 68,000 | City of Boston 3½s, due June 1, 1943/1944 | 65,430.86 |
| 277,000 | City of Boston 3½s, due July 1, 1945 | 282,119.20 |
| 52,000 | City of Boston 4s, due July 1, 1946 | 53,232.40 |
| 10,000 | City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1947 | 10,000.00 |
| 19,000 | City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1950/1952 | 21,287.08 |
| 48,000 | City of Boston 4s, due October 1, 1950/1957 | 54,015.00 |
| 5,000 | City of Boston 3²s, due December 1, 1952 | 5,000.00 |
| 17,000 | City of Boston 4³s, due October 1, 1983/53 | 19,981.60 |
| 6,000 | City of Boston 4s, due October 1, 1957 | 6,847.41 |
| 8,000 | City of Boston 4s, due January 1, 1958 | 7,939.20 |
| 24,000 | City of Boston 4¼s, due November 1, 1958 | 24,933.98 |
| 3,000 | City of Boston 4s, due June 1, 1961 | 3,000.00 |
| 41,000 | City of Boston 3²s, due December 1, 1972 | 41,000.00 |
| 8,000 | City of Chicago 4s, due January 1, 1948 | 7,931.81 |
| 1,000 | City of Minneapolis 4¼s, due August 1, 1940 | 1,000.00 |
| 3,000 | Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s, due July 1, 1940 | 2,927.70 |
| 111,000 | Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s, due Jan. 1, 1941/43 | 108,137.97 |
| 177,000 | United States Treasury 3s, due June 15, 1948/1946 | 179,792.81 |
| 12,000 | United States Treasury 2½s, due September 15, 1948 | 12,385.60 |
| $1,033,000 | Total Securities—Principal Account | $1,020,166.44 |

**REAL ESTATE—DECEMBER 31, 1939**

| Properties | Book Value | Assessors' 1939 Valuation |
|---|---|---|
| 138-140 Boylston Street | $ 182,000.00 | $ 200,000.00 |
| 146-148 Boylston Street | 192,000.00 | 175,000.00 |
| 190-192 Boylston Street | 180,000.00 | 140,000.00 |
| 194-200 Boylston Street | 400,000.00 | 335,000.00 |
| 478-480 Boylston Street | 108,200.00 | 105,000.00 |
| 482-488 Boylston Street | 223,200.00 | 215,000.00 |
| 77-81 State Street | 125,000.00 | 45,000.00 |
| 151-153 Tremont Street | 800,000.00 | 815,000.00 |
| 154-155 Tremont Street | 650,000.00 | 725,000.00 |
| 157 Tremont Street | 388,000.00 | 430,000.00 |
| 181 Tremont Street | 370,000.00 | 800,000.00 |
| 515-521 Washington Street | 770,000.00 | 650,000.00 |
| 523-527 Washington Street | 485,000.00 | 500,000.00 |
| (At Executors' Inventory Valuation) | $4,873,400.00 | $5,135,000.00 |
| 151-153 Tremont Street, new elevators | 24,810.63 | |
| 157 Tremont Street, alterations and new elevators | 50,000.00 | |
| Total Real Estate | $4,948,210.63 | $5,135,000.00 |

**OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE—DECEMBER 31, 1939**

Rents, insurance, taxes, etc., charged against tenants, outstanding at December 31, 1939, applicable to the following years:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1931 | $ 150.00 |
| 1934 | 310.00 |
| 1935 | 300.00 |
| 1936 | 460.00 |
| 1937 | 6,644.75 |
| 1938 | 3,546.40 |
| 1939 | 83,432.48 |
| Total | $94,843.63 |

**SUMMARY OF NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURES THEREFROM FOR THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1922, to DECEMBER 31, 1939**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net Income: | | |
| Year ended January 31, 1923 | | $ 184,763.89 |
| Year ended January 31, 1924 | | 211,364.22 |
| Year ended January 31, 1925 | | 248,970.11 |
| Eleven months ended December 31, 1925 | | 213,534.88 |
| Year ended December 31, 1926 | | 273,309.74 |
| Year ended December 31, 1927 | | 274,037.87 |
| Year ended December 31, 1928 | | 298,610.64 |
| Received from the Executors, of their first and final account, to February 11, 1928 | | 284,326.81 |
| Year ended December 31, 1929 | | 305,995.50 |
| Year ended December 31, 1930 | | 286,699.22 |
| Year ended December 31, 1931 | | 272,198.51 |
| Year ended December 31, 1932 | | 259,586.12 |
| Year ended December 31, 1933 | | 261,804.96 |
| Year ended December 31, 1934 | | 180,268.52 |
| Year ended December 31, 1935 | | 187,948.10 |
| Year ended December 31, 1936 | | 195,222.67 |
| Year ended December 31, 1937 | | 133,569.23 |
| Year ended December 31, 1938 | | 154,911.34 |
| Year ended December 31, 1939 | | 206,307.90 |
| Total Net Income for the Period from February 1, 1922, to December 31, 1939 | | $4,433,610.63 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Expenditures from Net Income: | | |
| Cost of Health Units: | | |
| No. 1—North End—Land and Building | $497,927.15 | |
| No. 2—East Boston—Land and Building | 343,335.78 | |
| No. 3—South Boston—Land and Building | 383,303.03 | |
| No. 4—Roxbury—Land and Building | 315,772.25 | |
| No. 5—Charlestown—Land and Building | 383,603.95 | |
| No. 6—West End—Land and Building | 571,850.51 | |
| No. 7—Roxbury—Land and Building | 500,069.17 | |
| Paul Revere Mall, North End: | | |
| Land and Construction | 382,390.48 | |
| Tablets | 12,671.75 | |
| Cost of Wading Pool and Locker Building, Roxbury: | | |
| Construction | 41,694.52 | |
| Total Expenditures from Net Income for the Period from February 1, 1922, to December 31, 1939 | | 3,432,618.59 |
| Balance of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1939 | | $1,000,922.04 |

MAURICE J. TOBIN, Mayor
WILLIAM J. GALVIN, President of the City Council
CHARLES J. FOX, City Auditor
OSCAR W. HAUSSERMAN, President of the Chamber of Commerce
FREDERIC H. CHASE, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston
TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me, FRED A. MONCEWICZ, Notary Public
Boston, May 24, 1940.

**CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS**

To the Trustees of the George Robert White Fund:

We have made an examination of the books and records of the **George Robert White Fund** for the year ended December 31, 1939. In connection therewith we obtained from the depository bank confirmation of the amount of cash on deposit; examined the securities held at the time of our examination and reconciled them with those shown to be held at December 31, 1939. In the case of tenants under leases, we found that rentals were charged in accordance with the provisions of the leases, as amended in certain instances by vote of the trustees, and in the case of tenants at will that charges were made in accordance with rates authorized by the manager. We reviewed occupancy reports and records of changes in tenants and rentals which indicated that all rentals due were charged against tenants. Abatements of rent and accounts charged off as uncollectible were approved by vote of the trustees. The remaining accounts receivable from tenants, totalling $94,843.63 at December 31, 1939, were not confirmed by direct correspondence with the tenants, but we saw that $41,191.06 was paid prior to the close of our examination, accounts amounting to $39,260.61 were with the law department for collection, and, of the remainder, $14,291.96, approximately $1,100 were considered to be doubtful of collection. All income receivable from securities was accounted for.

We found that all disbursements from income were supported by approved invoices and orders, and were authorized by vote of the trustees. Purchases and sales of securities were verified by examination of brokers' invoices, duly approved, and by votes of the trustees.

Based upon such examination, in our opinion, the accompanying statements correctly set forth the cash receipts and disbursements relating to both principal and income for the year ended December 31, 1939, together with the investments of the Fund at that date.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
Boston, Massachusetts, April 29, 1940.

**STATEMENT**

In the expenditure of the Net Income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—in 1923 the Trustees adopted a policy of establishing Health Units in various sections of the City and have completed seven, in the hope of thus being able—by proper instruction—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts.

In the Summer of 1923 the Trustees voted to purchase seventeen parcels of real estate, bounded by Hanover Street, Webster Avenue and Unity Street, in the North End —and containing approximately 24,000 square feet—as a site for a Prado. In 1933 the Trustees voted to change the name of the Prado to Paul Revere Mall.

In the Spring of 1936 the Trustees voted to establish a Wading Pool and Locker Building in the yard in the rear of the Whittier Street Health Unit, Roxbury. The Wading Pool and Locker Building have been completed and are now in full operation for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City.

George A. Murray, President of the City Council, served as Trustee to December 31, 1939.

Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Chamber of Commerce, served as Trustee to September 13, 1939.

Damon E. Hall, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, served as Trustee to October 7, 1939.

JOSEPH F. O'CONNELL, Manager.

## Air Lines Report Jump in Canadian Passenger Lists

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Air mail volume is continuing to increase according to the latest TransCanada Air Lines figures. The total for April was 47,859 pounds which amounted to 672 more than in March. Greater quantities were noted particularly at Toronto, Vancouver, and other Western points.

Revenue passengers carried by Canadian Colonial Airways Limited and Canadian Colonial Airways Inc. on the New York-Montreal run, totaled 2,824 in May, as compared with 2,737 in April and 950 in May of last year, the increase on the latter comparison being fully 197 per cent.

For the first five months of the year revenue passengers carried totaled 11,537 compared with 2,827 in the first five months of last year. Revenue passengers carried by the Canadian Colonial Airways totaled 914 in May and 826 in April.

## Young Has Plan For Local Groups To Aid Youths

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Closer co-operation between the schools and employment agencies to prepare youths for jobs available in their own communities was urged yesterday by the American Youth Commission.

The 16-man private research organization, headed by Owen D. Young, proposed that local committees be named to meet and anticipate the needs of the local labor market. These committees would be made up of representatives of industry, labor, education, civic and welfare organizations, employment services and youth.

The plan provides:

1. Instruction in the schools to assure a flow of trained workers locally.

2. Exchange of information between schools and employment agencies.

3. Facilitating the apprenticing of youth in the skilled trades.

4. Collection of information concerning employment opportunities elsewhere.

Henry I. Harriman, Chairman of the Commission's Executive Committee, said:

"Public education today must be geared to our industrial and business needs. Its function can no longer be limited to providing the traditional academic training which has little relation to the life youth finds on leaving school, and which is now being widely challenged even as preparation for college."

**Forests for Schools**

More than 200 schools in New York State have planted school forests.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 354 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

## General Classified

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

**BOSTON**
*Adjacent to The Mother Church*
**Attractively Furnished Housekeeping Suites**
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower
Convenient to all Boston activities
*Rates Upon Request*
**SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST**
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 6487

**COUNTRY BOARD**

**SEA PINES** ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

**SALESPEOPLE WANTED**

STEADY earnings offered with our splendid line. Stainless Waterproofed Tablecloths, Stringless Aprons, Children's Aprons, Dollies, Crib Mattress Covers, etc. Request Catalog "M." MARSHEL CO., Waterproof Specialists, 1239 Broadway, New York.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

WOMAN of intelligence and refinement wishes position as companion-secretary. Abundant references. Address Box P-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady, college graduate, training experience, as social director; land, air or water —preference, air lines; excellent refs. Box X-9, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 30c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6-room heated; porches; convenient location; adults. Call Beacon 1077 any weekday.

**APARTMENTS TO SHARE**

N. Y. C., Madison at 73rd—Lady share modern 2-room kitchenette apt., roof. BU. 8-8516 (mornings until 11, evenings 9).

**APARTMENTS WANTED**

YOUNG married business couple desires 3-room unfurnished apartment in 2-family or converted 1-family house in vicinity of Newark, N. J., beginning Aug. 1. Box X-44, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour, properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**

(HAPPY HOURS)—Age 8-14; supervised activities, swimming; begins June 26th. Information, JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York.

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES**

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—Lakeside housekeeping cabins; conveniences; bathing, boating, fishing; private beach; $15 weekly up. Box 248, Ticonderoga.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak

# Local Classified

(Continued)

### ROOMS & BOARD WANTED

COLLEGE student of fine family wants board and room in country or seashore with Christian Scientists; has driver's license; references furnished. Box D-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED INSURED STORAGE
KOCHIAN & CO., 160 Boylston St., Boston Hub 1618

### SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

COMPANION or charge of children, responsible young woman; experienced driver; unencumbered, cheerful, understanding. P. O. Box 172, Bronxville, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED practical nurse, attendant or companion desires adult Christian Science family; loving service given; references exchanged. Write Box L-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED nurse-companion wishes position, institution or private family. Write Box W-22, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

INFANT'S NURSE, experienced, willing; part time; city. Write Box J-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MATURE, cultured woman, homemaker, horticulturist, caretaker; traveler, anywhere Box P-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SUMMER BOARD

LOWELL ACRES, Warner, N. H.—Country home, modern conveniences, $15.00 weekly, special rates for two or more. Phone 30-23.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque six acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery, all modern improvements, home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

THE HOMESTEAD, No. Chichester, N. H., offers a restful vacation in modern farm home; near Concord; home cooking, our own farm products; large, airy rooms; moderate rates. MRS. EDWARD EDMUNDS.

TWIN MTS., N. H. — Temples Home Sweet Home; home atmosphere, restful, modern; fresh milk, cream, vegetables, home-made bread. Tel. 1-23, Route 3.

### SUMMER HOMES

WISCASSET, MAINE — 5 acres salt-water frontage; small, pre-Revolutionary house, completely restored; 7 rooms, 4 fireplaces, bath, electricity. $4500. Box C-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Summer cottage, Southbury, Conn., half mile main highway, 25 miles Merritt Parkway; acreage, brook, pond, beautiful view, large screened porch, fieldstone fireplace; $3950.00. Write Box S-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

## New Jersey

### CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 — Fertilizers — Hardware

*Jack W. Apgar*

104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

### EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUILLAUME'S
Dainty Deb Shop

*Specializes in Permanent Waving*
84 No. Walnut Street
OR. 5-9750

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. — OR 3-1244

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
*Foundations made to your measure individually fitted*
11 No. Harrison St. — OR. 4-4857

KIRK'S TEXACO STATION
Central Ave. and Eppirt St. OR. 5-9807
Special Marfak Lubrication, 75c
All Makes of Cars Repaired

Springdale Service Station
387 Springdale Ave. — Tel. Or. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
*Cars Called For and Delivered*
COMPLETE INSPECTION WORK
BRAKES—LIGHTS

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
*Personal Attention to Details*
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET — Or. 4-7575

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. — OR 3-0420

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Lunch 40c-50c — Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET — OR 5-6169

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street — OR. 3-2469

### ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon

*Specializing in Permanent Waves*
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6391

"Taste the Difference"
Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
CANDY — LUNCHEON
NOBLES'
ELIZ. 3-8860 — 329 N. BROAD ST.
Next to Winfield Scott Hotel

### HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
*Jewelers*
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street — Hack. 3-1220

### HOBOKEN

WILLIAM T. HATTEN CO.
ESTABLISHED 1912
*Commercial Printing*
61-63 Twelfth Street
Telephone Hoboken 3-2084

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
*Esso Servicenter*
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

### IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
FlorsheimShoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

### JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
*COKE, COAL, OIL*
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. — WEBSTER 4-1360

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
*All Merchandise Guaranteed*
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

INSURANCE
CASUALTY — FIRE — BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue — Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

LOUIS MIGDOLL
*Electrical Contractor and House Wiring*
See the Bendix Home Laundry demonstrated at our store
219 Monticello Ave. — Tel. Del. 3-8973

### MAPLEWOOD

"Four Square" Esso Station
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

Electric Shop — Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
*Artists' Materials · House Paints*
179 Maplewood Ave. — SO 2-4714

### MILLBURN

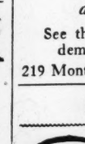
TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. — Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. — Mill. 6-1738

### MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheon
Tea
Dinner
129 Watchung Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MO—2-8708

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400



*Delicious Meals*
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 — *Established 1927*

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. — MONTCLAIR

*Fine Jewelry*
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. — Montclair, N. J.

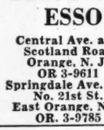
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

### MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

*Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe*
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

*Hair Stylist*
Phillip the Hairdresser
Formerly Harry & Phillip
609 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair 2-8169
We carry a full line of dermetics

### NEWARK



Your response for our shoes has been most gratifying. We now offer them to you at Reduced Sale Prices:
$4.85—$7.85—$8.85
Only for ten days.
ELFIN'S SHOE SHOP
26 Academy St. — Phone Ma. 3-5325

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000 Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

### ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

*Enna Jettick*
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road
Orange, N. J.
OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St.
East Orange, N. J.
OR. 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

### SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Nestle's Semi-Sweet Chocolate, Large bars ..... 2 for 25c
National Biscuit Co. Shredded Wheat ..... 2 pkgs. 19c
Tea Garden Grape Juice, Pint bottles ..... 2 for 39c
Quart bottles ..... each 37c
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. — S. O. 2-4700

GLOVER'S
Esso Service Stations
AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked.
Reliable Repair Service
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
644 So. Centre St. — SO. 4-6643
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Posturbilder Shoes
are fitted by highly trained Shoe Fitters.
We accept the responsibility of fitting your children's feet correctly.
6050 Orange Avenue — SO. 2-4822

### WEST ORANGE

Ford — OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars — Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

### PATERSON

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
*For Men Women and Children*
96 Main Street, Paterson
38 Lexington Ave. Passaic, N. J. — 188 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

### PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Plainfield's Metropolitan Store*
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMOSET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—
RUG SHAMPOOING
AND MOTH PROOFING
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
*"The Centre of the Business Centre"*

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

### PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

TRY
BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Fresh From Our Own Farm
*Also*
Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
205 East 5th — Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

*"A Safe Place to Shop"*
TEPPER'S
Open Thursdays
Until 9
*Closed Saturdays at 6*
PLAINFIELD N. J. TEL. PL. 6-3100

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be fitted in the new Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

### RED BANK

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
20 West Street — Call R. B. 686

Allen's Cleansers & Dyers Inc.
*Deluxe Dry Cleaning*
(We Operate Our Own Plant)
24 W. Front St., Red Bank, N. J.
Phone 442

JONES FILLING STATION
*New Esso Gasoline*
Red Bank, N. J.
Phones 1845, 3828, 1294

Lawes LEHIGH Lasts
Coal
Fuel Oil
Purina Feeds
Grass Seed
LAWES COAL CO., Inc.
Phone Red Bank 1251

### RIDGEWOOD

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 — Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge. 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
*BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING*
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory — Tel. 15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184
DRESSES • SUITS • COATS

Leeds SHOP INC
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

### SUMMIT

THE WEATHER:
*May Cool Plus*
*June Rainy and Cold*
*Equals*
July Reduced Prices
Commencing July 13th
B. H. FRUMKIN INC.
408 Springfield Ave. — 29 Maple St.

Canoe Brook Farms
*Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

THE JUVENILE SHOP
*Fashions for Children*
CLEARANCE SALE
All Summer Apparel Drastically Reduced
378 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

### TEANECK

P. NAPOLI & SONS, Inc.
*Jewelers*
454 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J.
BRANCHES
208 Main St., Fort Lee, N. J. — 730 Anderson Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

### TEANECK
(Continued)

DRY CLEANING — RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street — Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

### TRENTON

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4255

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. — Tel. 8151

*The*
TOWN and COUNTRY *Shop*
FASHION FROCKS
*for Women and Misses*
109 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. Ph. 2-5857

### WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 — 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners — "At the Plaza"

BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
*Curtains, Yard Goods, Domestics*
We now carry Sure-Fit Slip Covers that fit any style of chair or davenport —$2.95 and up.
210 E. BROAD ST. — TEL. WE. 2-0298

SUMMER GOODS
Luggage, Garden Furniture, Beach Chairs, Beach Umbrellas and Garden Equipment of every description. Also picnic supplies of all kinds.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
Call Westfield 2-1500, 1501

Taylor Hardware Co., Inc.
"Westfield's Oldest Hardware and Housewares Store"
125-129 Elm Street, Westfield, New Jersey

*For Safety and Service Plus*
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Brunner's
*Dependable Jewelers Since 1900*
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel — M. W. Sargent
FUEL — Yard and Office — SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Be Comfortable Every Summer
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Rock Wool
HOME INSULATION
326 Broad St. — Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-3820

### WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford — Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
New and Used Cars
*Service and Genuine Parts*

## Pennsylvania

### ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Lauterwasser & Rom Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street — Dial 9484

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
*One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

### ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

### BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
*Fine Groceries and Candies*
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. — Telephone 500

### ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Reductions
*on*
SPRING TAILORED SUITS
COSTUME SUITS
DRESSES

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
*Texaco Gasoline and Oils*
*Complete Car Service*
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. — Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. — Ph. 08-288

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store — Erie, Penn.
Annual Summer Sale
Wool Blankets
*Buy on Lay-away Plan*

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street — Phone 23-637

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

GIFTS *for All Occasions*
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
24 WEST 10TH STREET

### HARRISBURG

10 lbs. — EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY — only 80c
*Economy Family Flat Bundle*
*Flat Work Finished*
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

Harold's VALETERIA CLEANERS AND DYERS
*May We Serve You?*
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street — Phone 5232

The Semi-Annual Sale of Fur Coats
Features Spectacular Savings if you buy now.
The new and greater
POMEROY'S

### MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

### OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

LUX
*Giving a thought to "cleanliness with your blankets the Lux way."*

PARKDALE MARKET
*Everything for the Table*

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue — Wyncote

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

## Pennsylvania

### OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro

Phillips' Rexall Drug Store
YORK ROAD, HATBORO
*Whenever in vicinity of Hatboro, we always visit Phillips' Rexall Drug Store because, first, of the personal touch and welcome they give strangers; second, because of the interesting display of merchandise; third, because of his soda fountain. Their sodas are hard to beat.*
B. H. Hubbard
New Hope, Penn.

### OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Flo-Jean
Large Variety of Cotton Dresses
Prices $3.00-$3.95—Sizes 12-44
615 West Avenue — Ogontz 985

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 — Majestic 0265

### PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Swiss American Precision
Watch and Clock Repairing
GUERRY & RIESTER
Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen
Liberal allowance on your old watch — 44 So. 16th St. Rittenhouse 7440

### PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clarice May Hamer
201 Diamond Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh
BEAD RESTRINGING
Plain and Special
REPAIRS to BAGS and JEWELRY, etc.
NOVELTY GIFTS

John W. Geltz
Fresh and Smoked — Meats
401 Hastings Street, Montrose 3722

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415 . . . ATlantic 9983

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
*Member F. T. D.*
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

### PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
*Prompt Delivery Service*

### READING

*Buy Now—Save Now!*
during the
Biggest Clearance Sale
In Our History
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN STREET

STEWART WARNER AND GENERAL ELECTRIC
Air Conditioning Units, Refrigerators, Washers, Radios and Ranges, Kitchen Cabinets and Sinks
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
DAVE GEIGER
668 SCHUYLKILL AVE. — DIAL 41196

FILL YOUR VACATION NEEDS AT
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution—Est. 1876

WAGNER'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
*This Place is the Home of Satisfaction*
19 N. Sixth St., Reading, Pa.

• RESTORIZING •
Yorgey's CLEANSERS AND DYERS
• FREE MOTHPROOFING •

*More People in Berks County*
EAT
Maier's BREAD
*Than Any Other Kind*
640 PARK AVENUE

*During the Hot Summer Months*
SERVE
Saylor's Ready-to-Serve Foods. Potato Salad, Pepper Cabbage, Baked Beans, Pudding, etc.
Nice for Picnics and Luncheons
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Street — Dial 6253

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
*The Store of*
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

## Pennsylvania

### READING
(Continued)

Edwin W. Haas
Painting and Decorating
*Estimates Furnished*
Work Guaranteed
821 RITTER STREET — DIAL 34620

### SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

### SEWICKLEY

THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
THE success of children is not the amount of money you leave them—IT'S the kind of habits they learn from you.

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO — QUAKER STATE OILS
Day and Night Service
Broad Street — Tel. Sewickley 461

Campney's Grocery
*"The Market for Good Things to Eat"*
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Established 1874
428 Beaver St. — Tel. Sewickley 1402

### SWARTHMORE

COOL CLOTHES CLEARANCE
BUCHNER'S
OPEN EVENINGS

REAL ESTATE
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 So. Chester Road

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
*Over 10c Store*
PHONE 1297

CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves.

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

### UPPER DARBY

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Alpha and Omega** (Rev. 21:6)—*Al'-fa* (first *a* short, second as in sofa) and (preferably) *o-me'-ga* (*o* as in obey, *e* long, *a* as in sofa). Webster's practice of turning Greek words into Roman letters and then pronouncing them like Latin words, with English value to the vowels and consonants, seems the best one, on the whole, to follow.

**Anointed** (Acts 10:38)—*A-noint'-ted* (*a* as in sofa, *e* short). The Greek word of the text refers back to the Hebrew of Isa. 61:1, also translated "anointed" and carrying the same meaning of consecrating, figuratively, with oil.

**Aver**—*A-vur'* (*a* as in sofa, *u* as in urn). A word of different meaning from "say" or "declare," inasmuch as it implies confidence on the part of the speaker in what he communicates.

**Captains** (Deut. 29:10)—*Kap'-tinz* (both vowels short). The *ai* in the last syllable is properly pronounced like short *i*. "Captain" originates from the Latin *caput*, meaning "head"; and so does the word of the original Deuteronomy text which it translates.

**Discernible** — *Dih-zur'-nih-b'l* (first *i* short, *u* as in urn, second *i* clipped-short as in charity). The *sc* combination is pronounced like *z*. The second *i*, clipped-short, retains a real *i* quality, though obscured. The word implies a thing caught sight of on carefully viewing.

**Extinguished**—*Eks-ting'-gwisht* (short *e*, both *i's* short). The *ng* has the nasal sound of the same letters in "ring," and then a regular consonantal sound of *g* follows for the last syllable.

**Geometrical**—*Je'-o-met'-rih-kal* (first *e* long, *o* as in obey, second *e* and the *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in account). The first two vowels require distinct utterance, though the *o* will bear obscuring. By Greek derivation the word signifies earth measurement; but in practice it has to do with drawings of abstract figures in straight and curved lines.

**Guillotined** — *Gil'-o-teend'* (*i* short, *o* as in obey, *ee* as in feet). A type of word that occasionally secures a place in language from its historic associations. It was contributed to the English vocabulary by the French Revolution.

**Inevitable**—*In-ev'-ih-ta-b'l* (first *i* and the *e* short, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* as in sofa). A long word which analyzes into simple Latin elements, principal of which is *vit*, with the meaning of "get away from."

**Iniquities** (Dan. 9:13)—*Ih-nik'-wih-tiz* (all *i's* short except the third, which is clipped-short as in charity). The Latin original describes that which is "off level" and therefore "unjust." The word translates a very common Hebrew stem that carries the idea of "perverse."

**Issues** (Prov. 4:23)—Preferably *Ish'-uz* (*i* short, *u* long as in cube). The original Latin elements *ex*, "out," and *ire*, "to go," signify exactly the same meaning as the Hebrew word which "issues" translates. "Outgoings" is an English equivalent.

**Lazarus** (John 11:1) — *Laz'-a-rus* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

**Limited** — *Lim'-ih-ted* (first *i* short, second clipped-short as in charity, last syllable preferably sounded with a short *e*). Webster advises giving the *e* its value in the *ed* of past participles. This word derives from a Latin noun that means "bound" or "border," whether or not to be overstepped. The English "limited" rather refers to a bound that is imposed.

**Nazareth** (Acts 10:38)—*Naz'-a-reth* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *e* short, *th* "unvoiced" as in thin).

**Oftentimes** (John 33:29) — *Of'-en-timz* (*o* as in soft, *e* clipped-short as in silent, *i* long). The word is an extended and rhetorical form of "often." Speakers treat the *t* in "often" as silent, while singers are apt to sound it, for better articulation.

**Perverted** (Job 33:27) — *Per-vurt'-ed* (first *e* as in maker, *u* as in urn, last *e* short). From Latin which signifies "turned aside." The word that it translates carries the force of intentional wrong action.

**Precincts**—*Pre'-singkts* (*e* long, *i* short).

**Prevalent**—*Prev'-a-lent* (first *e* short, *a* as in sofa, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). The word refers to something that exists, or that tends to assert itself here, there, and everywhere.

**Respecter** (Acts 10:34) — *Re-spek'-ter* (first *e* as in create, second short, third as in maker). The Greek word of the text and the English word as well refer to a separating of person from person and making a preference. They imply taking a second, doubting look.

**Resurrection** (John 11:25) — *Rez'-u-rek'-shun* (both *e's* short, each *u* clipped-short as in circus). The *s* is like *z*, as happens in a number of words that begin with *re*.

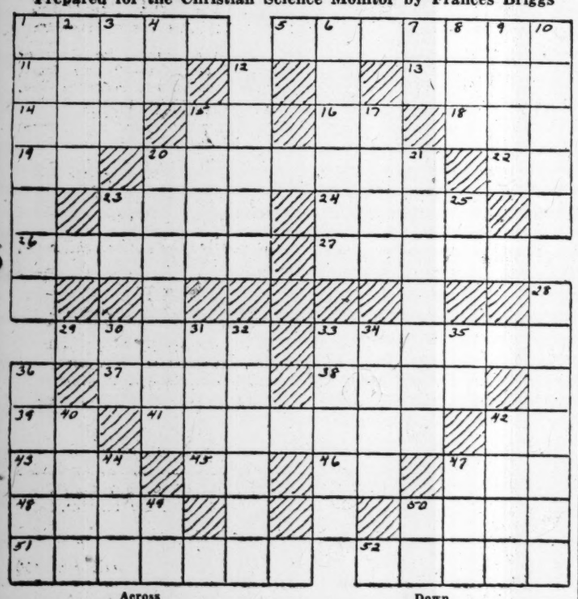
**Spiritually** — *Spir'-it-u-al-lih* (each *i* short, *u* as in unite, *a* clipped-short as in account). Although the *t* and the *u* belong in separate syllables, they support each other as in nature. The five syllables may be correctly articulated, and the *ual* part can be adequately taken care of, provided they are spoken at moderate speed.

**Valiantly** (Ps. 118:15) — *Val'-yant-lih* (first *a* short, second clipped-short as in account, *i* short). The word is a Latin derivative denoting "strength."

**Veritable** — *Ver'-ih-ta-b'l* (*e* short, *i* as in charity, *a* as in sofa). This word retains the meaning of the original Latin element *verus*, which is equivalent to "true."

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Who was the Bard of Ayrshire?
6—Who was first signer of Declaration of Independence?
11—What is one of Cook Islands?
14—What animal do you associated with March?
15—What is a Jewish title of respect?
17—From what place did Terah and Abraham start to go into land of Canaan?
18—Quoin is a city of Illinois.
19—What is name of a people mentioned in Ezek. 32:23?
20—Where is Lake Winnepesaukee (abbr.)?
22—In "Lohengrin," Elsa is a princess of what place?
23—Weight (abbr.).
24—Benne oil is used in making what?
26—Which of Hawaiian Islands is second in size?
27—What is a tumblebug?
28—How are Afric's fountains described in Heber's "Missionary Hymn"?
29—Who is heroine of a Massenet opera?
33—Who was founder of New Hampshire (poss.)?
37—Who was wife of Francesco del Giocondo and subject to a Leonardo da Vinci portrait?
38—What was second station where Israelites encamped after crossing Red Sea?
39—Symbol for gold is what?
41—What is a province of western Canada?
42—Where is Lake George (abbr.)?
43—Cauch is also called what?
45—Hawaiians use yellow axillary tufts of what bird in featherwork?
46—What is an artificial language?
47—What fish has elongated pikelike body?
48—When Abimelech took Shechem, he sowed it with what?
50—Who was father of Kohath?
51—Whom did Paul select as his assistant?
52—Tripoli is capital of what place?

**Down**

1—What is first name of a Dickens hero?
2—Where is Dinosaur National Monument?
3—What was taken while Adam slept to fashion Eve?
4—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
6—Who founded Hull House?
7—Church (abbr.).
8—What kind of a tree is the robur?
9—What bird flies straight to its point of destination?
10—Who wrote of Ruth "amid the alien corn"?
12—What fruit is a Concord?
15—Guriev, Soviet Russia, Asia, is on delta of what river?
17—Two-toed sloth is what?
20—What is name of gulf between Sweden and Finland?
21—What country is east of Algeria?
23—If you were in Falun, Sweden, in what direction would you travel to reach Stockholm (abbr.)?
25—Within.
28—Tiglath-pileser was king of what place?
30—Symbol for aluminum is what?
31—Where was Kirsten Flagstad born?
32—Who owned vineyard adjoining King Ahab's palace?
33—How are Mistress Ford and Mistress Page described in certain Shakespeare play?
34—What part did Louise Homer sing in operas?
35—What is a river of Siberia?
36—Who is object of Marguerite's affections in an opera?
40—What is the river of Daniel's vision?
42—Cho-Cho-San's husband is an officer in what?
44—What tree is planted for shade?
47—Who was father of Osiris?
49—Toward.
50—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

**A Forest of Masts**

**Slender "saplings" pierce the sky to make this effective eventide scene. The photograph was taken at a regatta on Chatauqua Lake, Lakewood, N. Y.**

## Where Would You Find—

1. The only state which touches four of the Great Lakes?
2. Aransas Pass?
3. The University of Arkansas?
4. Oceania?
5. A dahabiyeh?
6. The capital of Kentucky?
7. The terrestrial equator?
8. Nicobar Islands?
9. Tucson?
10. Regent's Park?

(Answers appear on this page.)

## Daily Quotation

*IF one would be happy, let him forget himself and go about making someone else happy.* — LILLIAN WHITING.

## In Lighter Vein

**Pressure**

Speaker (desirous of raising money)—All who will give $10 stand up."

(Aside to musician)—"Play the 'Star-Spangled Banner.'"—Grit.

**Sure Sign**

"Why have you got 'push' printed on that door when it opens outward?"

"That's so people will be sure to pull it."—Wall Street Journal.

**Of Course**

He: "Hooray, dear! Look! Didn't you see the fielder catch that long fly?"

She: "Of course. But why get excited about it. That's why he's out there, isn't it!"

**To Be Kept Under the Hat**

The newest hats, they say, are built
To give the features under
A look of not exactly guilt,
But rather wide-eyed wonder,
And not alone the bonnet will
Affect the face so bounded,
For poppa, when he sees the bill,
Will also look astounded!

**One Method of Measuring**

"How far did you drive on your vacation?"

"Three thousand billboards."

**"Today our regular $4 shoes are only $2 per foot!"**

## Daily Anecdote

### *Playing Safe*

In the days when he was a poor, struggling student, Whistler was sometimes given to fits of idleness, which greatly disturbed his friends.

One day one of them remonstrated with him by saying, "Why don't you get to work and paint something? Those three rolls of canvas there have been standing empty for the last six weeks."

"I know," replied Whistler, "but as long as there's nothing on the canvas I can sell it."

## Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Michigan; Superior, Huron, Michigan, and Erie are the four lakes.
2. The oceanic entrance to Aransas Bay, southeastern Texas.
3. Fayetteville, Arkansas.
4. Those islands of the South Pacific not in Asia or America.
5. A passenger boat of the Nile, having a sharp prow and a broad stern, and one or two masts with lateen sails.
6. Frankfort
7. A great circle of the earth drawn midway between the poles.
8. A group of 19 islands, east of the Bay of Bengal; under British control.
9. A city in Pima County, in southern Arizona.
10. A park in London, England; contains the gardens of the Zoological Society.

## Did You Ever Wonder

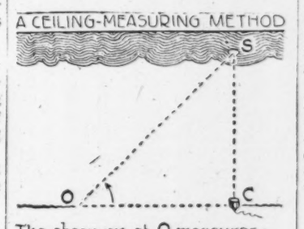
### *What Is Meant by the "Ceiling" in Aviation?*

According to Circular "N," published by the United States Weather Bureau, the ceiling is "the height in feet of the lowest level below ten thousand feet above the station at which the total cloudiness . . . between the surface of the earth at the station and that level (10,000 feet) covers more than one-half of the entire area of the sky, except that in the presence of very heavy precipitation, dense fog, or other conditions which prevent the observer from seeing any cloudiness that may be present, the ceiling will be at zero altitude; that is, at the surface."

A certain aviator once explained to a student that the ceiling was that level in the air from which, if you were above it, you cannot see below!

The height of the ceiling is determined in various ways. In daylight, its height may be estimated from the type of cloud forming the ceiling, for different cloud-types form at different levels. The height also may be calculated by releasing a small rubber balloon, filled with helium or hydrogen, which has a known rate of ascent. By observing the time required for the balloon to rise from the ground to the point where it plunges into the clouds and is lost to sight, it is a simple matter to calculate the height of the cloud base.

By night, a "ceiling-light" may be used. This light throws a narrow but powerful beam of light vertically in the air, projecting a spot of light on the under surface of the cloud. An observer from a point, say, 1,000 feet, from the ceiling-light observes the angular height of the spot. He then can compute the height of the spot as indicated in the accompanying diagram.




The observer at O measures the angle SOC. Angle OCS is 90°. The distance OC is known. Thus, knowing two angles and the included side, the side SC of the triangle can be computed.

Actual reports of pilots as to the height at which their view of the ground is cut off is also used as a check on other estimations or computations of the ceiling's height.

**W. P. Keasbey**

### *Girl Scout Service*

Pasadena, Calif.

A number of Girl Scouts of this city formed an organization some time ago to care for cats and dogs otherwise neglected during the summer vacation season.

It was found that many residents did not know what to do with their pets before leaving the city for the summer.

The young ladies let it be known that each one would be pleased to accept the care of a pet until the return of the owner.

No fee was asked or accepted. The only requirement was that food be provided for each animal.

Last season the pets cared for included dogs, cats, parrots, monkeys, rabbits, guinea pigs, canaries, turtles, bantams, frogs, white mice, a goat, and a garden snake.

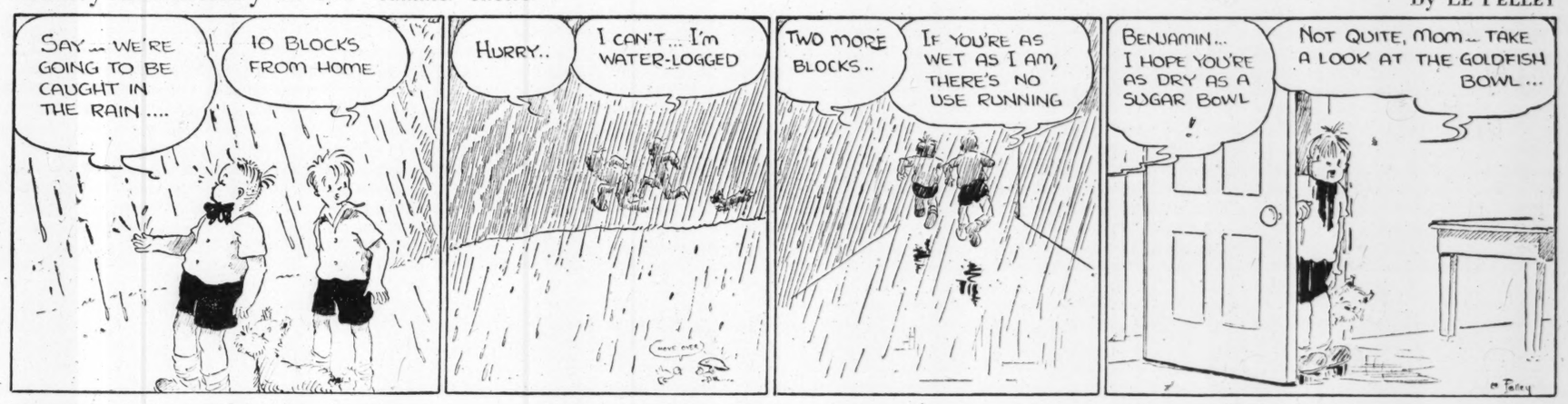
Not only were the pets fed and housed, but many new and lasting friendships were made with animal lovers who were able to enjoy their vacations to the fullest extent, knowing that their pets were well taken care of.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*For thou art my rock and my fortress; therefore for thy name's sake lead me, and guide me.* Ps. 31:3.

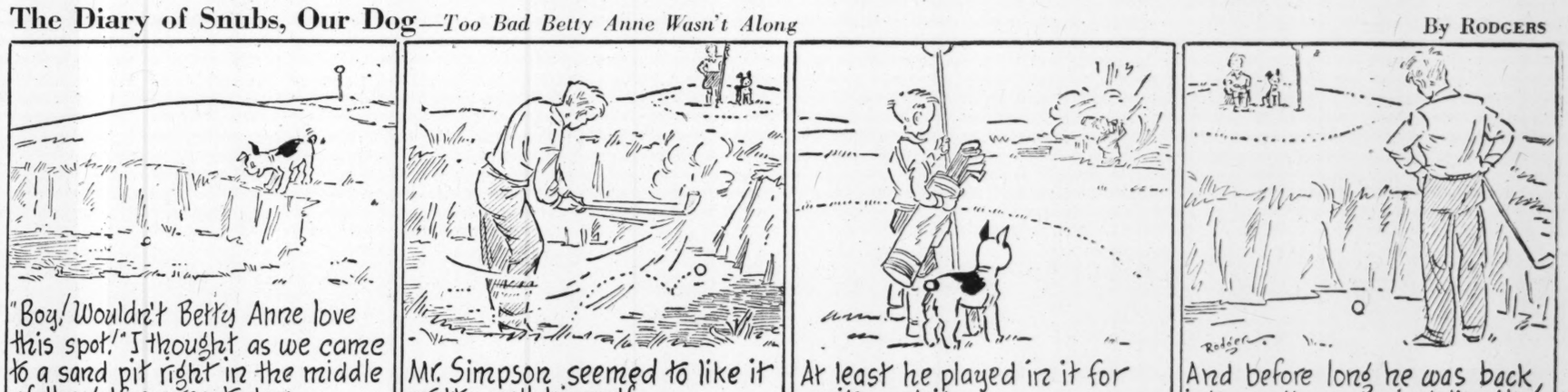
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Summer Shower*

By LE PELLEY


SAY... WE'RE GOING TO BE CAUGHT IN THE RAIN....
10 BLOCKS FROM HOME
HURRY..
I CAN'T... I'm WATER-LOGGED
TWO MORE BLOCKS..
IF YOU'RE AS WET AS I AM, THERE'S NO USE RUNNING
BENJAMIN... I HOPE YOU'RE AS DRY AS A SUGAR BOWL
NOT QUITE, MOM... TAKE A LOOK AT THE GOLDFISH BOWL...

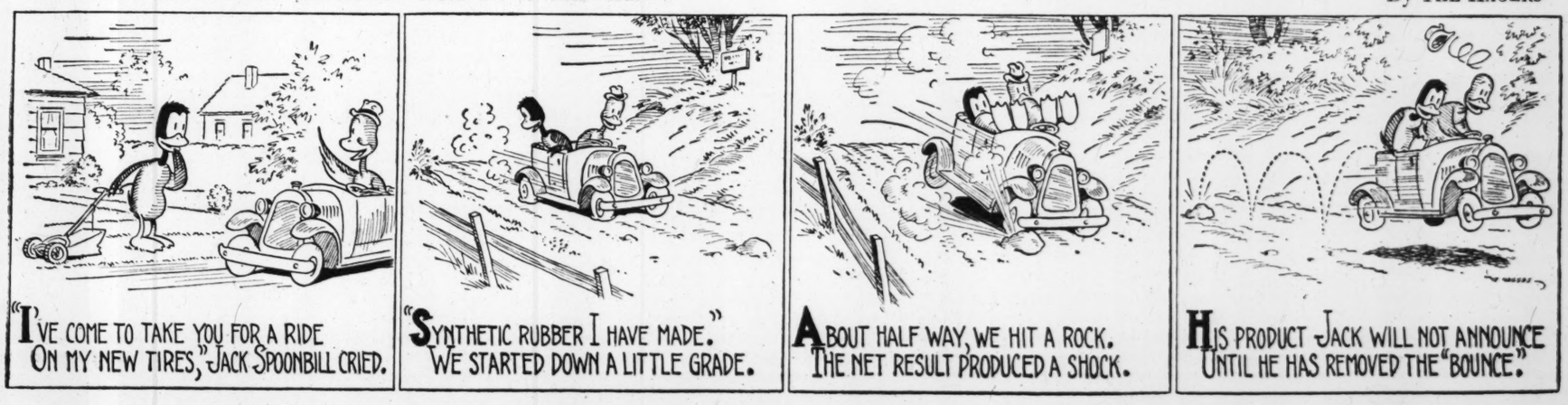
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Bad Betty Anne Wasn't Along*

By RODGERS


"Boy! Wouldn't Betty Anne love this spot!" I thought as we came to a sand pit right in the middle of the golf course today—
Mr. Simpson seemed to like it pretty well himself—
At least he played in it for quite a while—
And before long he was back into another one just like it!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Hold On to Your Hat!*

By THE HAGERS


"I'VE COME TO TAKE YOU FOR A RIDE ON MY NEW TIRES," JACK SPOONBILL CRIED.
"SYNTHETIC RUBBER I HAVE MADE." WE STARTED DOWN A LITTLE GRADE.
ABOUT HALF WAY, WE HIT A ROCK. THE NET RESULT PRODUCED A SHOCK.
HIS PRODUCT JACK WILL NOT ANNOUNCE UNTIL HE HAS REMOVED THE "BOUNCE."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Unto Others—

The essential justice of the Golden Rule should guide and direct the Government of the United States, as well as its people, in dealing with the situation now faced by the populace of Great Britain.

The Nazi aggressors have threatened to launch upon Britain a terrific offensive, exceeding anything yet experienced by the human race. Thousands of innocent children can be removed from danger. Can the United States stand idly by? Will it not do everything possible to aid evacuation?

What would be the attitude of the British and Canadians if—by stretch of the imagination—an invader from the Pacific had driven American forces east of the Mississippi and was preparing to bomb the Atlantic seaboard into submission? Undoubtedly they would care for our refugees if, indeed, their aid did not take a more vigorous form. What would Americans expect their neighbors to do if American families were exposed to such peril as now threatens thousands of British children?

That individual Americans are keenly aware of their opportunity and Christian duty is apparent from the applications for children, which have been pouring in at a rate of 1,000 a day for more than two weeks. But there is an apparent failure on the part of governmental authorities to rise to the occasion and lend their co-operation. Funds are needed, but the greatest need is for ships. The British Government has appointed a liaison officer to expedite the exodus, but the United States Government has not done all that the emergency demands. The British plan to send over 2,000 to 3,000 children a week and hope to have 30,000 overseas by the end of August. A larger program is not immediately contemplated because of the lack of ships. Children with visas approved literally stand about waiting for a chance to go.

United States ships have been sent to Ireland to remove Americans. Why could not American ships be sent there to receive some of the thousands of children who stand with arms outstretched appealing for a place of refuge on American soil?

The Government could appoint such an organizer and humanitarian as Herbert Hoover, for instance, to co-ordinate the various endeavors for placing children in American homes and forthwith send ships abroad on their errand of mercy. The United States Government immediately after the Japanese earthquake of several years ago appropriated money for the relief of suffering and homeless. It has an even greater opportunity now to relieve suffering and distress—before it occurs. The time to act is now.

### Neutral Against Whom?

Eire is beginning to show uneasiness about its neutrality. It finds that the preservation of its present position cannot be accomplished merely by a reiteration of the desire to defend neutrality at all costs. It realizes that aggression listens not to words but to deeds, and therefore it has begun to see the need for laying mines around the coast. There has been much talk of a German invasion. Northern Ireland has taken all the necessary steps to counteract it. The South has been more dilatory, depending upon assertions of strict neutrality to protect it against the consequences which befell neutral Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

But now, Sean Lemass, the Minister of Supplies in Eire, has discovered that Eire is in the center of the war area, and is threatened by the forces which have throttled democracy in Europe. He therefore calls for the laying up of food reserves. He realizes that while Eire may have a small army, it has virtually no air force and no navy, and that its position as an independent State depends almost solely upon the British fleet, the Royal Air Force, and the vast land army which is gaining strength daily across the Irish Channel. What is the answer, then, to Eire's dilemma?

It is to dispense once and for all with the idea, so widely circulated by extremists among the Irish, that England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity, and to appreciate, even at this late hour, that the extremity of its neighbor across the Irish Channel is the extremity, also, of Eire, and that it must gird itself without further ado for the emergency which faces all small nations.

### "Guns and Economy"

In calling for a combination of "guns and economy," under which civil activities of the Government could be curtailed in the interest of national defense, the alert Boston Chamber of Commerce makes a point which is likely to find widespread support. The Chamber points out that "the Government cannot expand its activities in all directions at once, and make the Nation strong in one particular respect."

To bring a full realization of the importance of the defense program to the general public is the task facing civic organizations. Boston's Chamber, in its report, sent to each New England member of Congress, aptly summarizes the need thus: "To bring our national defense up to full strength in the time allotted to us by the revised Blitzkrieg time-table is a full-time job."

The wisdom of the Chamber's attitude is all the more obvious in the comparison it makes between the situation today and that in 1917 when the United States entered the first World War. The national debt was $1,200,000,000 in 1916. Today it is $43,000,000,000.

Annual appropriations twenty-four years ago were about $730,000,000 and they were met by customs duties, excise taxes and a "moderate tax on individual and corporate incomes." Today the annual appropriations are $8,000,000,000.

The Chamber puts its finger on what is regarded as a need as great as that of defense itself in asking intelligent reduction and curtailment of non-defense activities of the Government. Its recommendations deserve the fullest consideration.

### Democracy Disciplined

In this moment of grave national danger many rights of British individuals are being willingly surrendered for the defense of the community. When the British Government demanded powers of unlimited control over all persons and all property in the country, the House of Commons greeted the request with shouts of applause.

This was conscription in the fullest sense of the term—conscription of men for the army, for industry, for the professions, and conscription of wealth—that is to say, labor and property are to be used at the absolute discretion of the Government for the duration of the war. Men and women are required to put not only their services but also their businesses, their factories, their trade organizations, and, of course, if necessary personal belongings such as automobiles, bicycles, garden equipment, at the disposal of the State.

The measure was accepted not only without a grumble but with positive gratitude even by Labor, whose workers in industry were most sure to be quickly affected by the power of the Ministry to move labor about as a commander moves troops. This willingness was due to the fact that at last there appeared to be complete equality of sacrifice—the excess profits of the industrialist would be taxed 100 per cent—the employer was to be as much the servant of the state as the worker.

Security, the prime condition of liberty, demanded complete discipline, and the absolute subordination of all personal interests to those of the country. This time democracy expressed its will in freely offering all that the Nazi can exact—and more, since it gave moral as well as physical acquiescence.

### The Policeman Is a Friend

Good advice to parents is given by Frank Smith, chief of police of Oklahoma City. He urges them to counsel young folks that a policeman is their friend and helper in time of need. It is unfortunate that some grown-ups try to frighten children into behaving by telling them a policeman will take them away.

The responsibility of the officer as an enforcer of the law may be perfectly well understood without making him a person to be avoided. Many boys are correctly being assured that so long as they are engaged in legitimate activities the man in uniform is their defender. Through police boys' clubs in many cities thousands of youngsters are getting acquainted with patrolmen and detectives and are learning something about how order is maintained. The boy who has made a friend of one of these officers is not apt to be seriously tempted toward any misstep that would forfeit that confidence.

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If certain Democrats are still keen on not having an election this year, they could consider the availability of a certain former Democrat whose initials are W. L. W.

## Our Readers Say—

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### America and Asia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we, the United States, are as far-sighted a nation as we should be, and if we are as Christian a nation as we like to think we are, it must be apparent to us that sometime or other, for our own welfare, and for the welfare of millions of other human beings, we must become the friends of Japan. The present world conditions offer our nation ideal opportunities to help Japan and China come to a peaceable settlement of their differences. We can offer them real, tangible assistance, making available to both belligerent nations our vast industrial and economic resources. We have it within the power of our good offices to help "save face" for both nations, if we are sincere in our desire to help end their difficulties.

This achievement accomplished, the United States would become the most powerful factor for good in Asia. It would release our fleet in the Pacific, giving it opportunities in the Atlantic, enabling us to help stabilize conditions in Europe. It would also give us an ally in upholding the Monroe Doctrine and safeguard our interests in the Far East.

Why should the superstition that our interests are antagonistic to those of Japan be allowed to persist? Why should we not be friends even though our philosophies of life appear to differ? The time will come when somehow, for our own best interests, and for altruistic reasons, we must become friendly with Japan. So, for the benefit of the whole world, why should not we grasp the opportunity now within our reach?

Acts 17: 24-26. RICHARD STERN
Huntington, W. Va.

### Neutrality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Neutrality is a state of mind; an apathetic attitude that pitches its tent in the middle of the highway leading to progress. When asked to help with the heavy burdens of the people, who have mired in the roadside ditch as they tried to crowd by its camp, it replies: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

In this great conflict between right and wrong, national boundaries and party lines mean but little. Each individual must choose on which side he is fighting. In his community, his county, his State, he is never neutral. Neutrality is unknown. If he tries to be neutral he clogs the highway and hinders the right, thus aiding the wrong.

Surely, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The price each one of us, sooner or later, must pay. EUGENE BRADLEY
Marshall, Mich.

### "Weapons of Our Warfare"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." (II Cor. 10:4.) And these strongholds will prove themselves now as aforetime by Britain's moral courage and fortitude.

We know that when David went forth to meet Goliath there was found no sword in his hand but he went forth with a sling and five pebbles; neither did he for a moment measure the height or breadth of his enemy, but his strength, moral courage, and faith in God won for him the right way, which also proved the right of way. I know that England will not weaken in this great testing time. As at other times, she will take her stand with courage and valor. ROSE BAKER
New York

### Showing of War Newsreels

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In this city the management of one of the theaters is going to try an experiment. He plans to discontinue showing war news of any kind, in any way, to his patrons, because he feels that the world situation is distressing to many and that he should not be a medium for further agitation.

Minneapolis, Minn. HENRY E. ANDERSON

### To Arms!

## Street-Cars and Street-Car Riders

The approach of summer always makes me think of the street-car rides I've enjoyed, each in its own fashion recapturing for me certain intangibles out of the color and movement of the past and that feeling of friendliness I have always retained for street-car riders.

First, there was the street-car that took one to "town." Far away, up around the bend of our street, you could hear it scraping along, clanging a warning to small boys on bicycles and country folk in to sell their vegetables with horse and buggy or "anyhow wagon" and scrawny mule. "Hurry up!" my mother would admonish me as I sat dreaming, one peppermint-striped sock on, one suspended in mid-air. And then there would be a great to-do, what with my round curls having to set just so, about Mama's finger, and then the business of the hair ribbon, blue as I remember it, although probably it would as often be pink.

"Clang! Clang! Clang!" It was the motorman's loud and insistent announcement. Mama, impeccably neat and stylish as always, in frilled high-necked shirtwaist and straw sailor set rakishly askew on her cascaded auburn hair, would put her head out of the window.

"Cinderella!" she would call to our cook leaning on her broom by the sweet-olive bush. "Tell him to wait!"

It was eight blocks to town, but with such courteous stops at every block, it was a good morning's work getting down.

"Stop a minute!" my mother would be sure to command at some corner. "I want to get some of those snap beans. Here, you, boy!" she called. "Let me see those snaps!" And she would snap one to see, also to show me. It always made a delightful sound, like a tin cricket out of the five-and-ten. A slight argument over the price (they would be, say, ten cents a cup, and it would come to two bits for the lot) and Mama, flushed with this victory, would direct the gaping Negro boy. "You know that house on the right with the black iron fence and the plum tree?" And so it would go. . . . That was the Going-To-Town Car.

* * *

The best was the Ball-Game Car, the car I took with Papa on Sunday afternoon, that went away out to Concord Park. They have a new ball park in Natchez now, out by a field that has turned itself into an airport, and the new ball park has a grandstand, and you get out there in an automobile, without any dust, either, over a new paved road.

First would come the discussion over the family dinner, Mama waiting until fried chicken had put Papa into an expansive mood.

"Now Jon," she would say, as ice cream with Melba sauce replaced chicken and shrimp jambalaya, "you know you don't want to bother with that child at a ball game.

"The child doesn't want to go, Jon, can't you see that? She's just going to please you." No answer. "You don't want to go to the old ball game, do you, Bobsie?" Mama would wheedle, turning to me and pouring on the sauce extra thick on my ice cream.

"Mama," I would say, looking very innocent, "tell me about the time the big goat came after you on the farm in Iowa when you were a little girl and you fell in the apple bin." "Potato," Mama would correct me, and then launch into an animated account of the incident, with effects for one small child. Papa and I would unobtrusively gobble up our ice cream and Papa would take the Sunday paper around to the front end of the porch.

"Clang! Clang!"

"It's here, Baby!" (We were always "Baby" to Papa.)

"'Bye, Mama!" I would kiss and hug her suddenly and leave her gasping and fussing while, catching up with Papa and taking fast hold of his hand, I would race with him for the open car, always loaded down at this hour with ball players, equipment, and "rooters." Mama would run out on the lawn, waving a fashionable handkerchief and calling out orders to which one nodded and waved, smiling, while many hands and cheers assisted us up the "running board." The car ride with all these kindly townspeople was almost as much fun as the ball game.

* * *

The street-car ride to spend the day with Dr. and Mrs. Sandós out from Budapest some years later was a ride of a different variety. Hens clucked from bags on the floor; a red-billed white goose was just ahead, while a squirming speckled chicken in my neighbor's aproned lap seemed bent on making friends. The car stopped for every wave of a brown hand, as bare feet carried the bearers of bundles and assorted live merchandise out of the dust and up to the platform. There was a fair, and they were all going.

It came to me then that it isn't so much the cars themselves, whether old and rickety like ours back home, or orange and important-looking like those in my childhood "metropolis" of Memphis, or slender and individualistic like these in Budapest. It was the crowds that gave the cars their character—baseball crowds, shopping crowds, crowds bent on trying to make a living. Perhaps they were hustling and abstracted, as in New York; conscious and observant, as in Boston; purposeful, as in Chicago—but all of them were friendly in their own way.

Somehow, in the untrammeled laughter of the workers from the Hungarian plain, in their bright-colored costumes and with their lightly-held burdens, there, in the swaying little street-car out of Budapest, I caught a sense of the unfettered comradeship of our little street-car gatherings at home in old Natchez, and I knew, just as surely as the sun was rising, that this democratic commingling was the very basis of the highest human values. The people, the street-car riders, are bound eventually to rise above all temporary humiliations or restrictions. For true democracy flourishes among the street-car riders. With them the expression of universal love and good will is as natural as is warmth to a sunbeam or song to a lark. R. J. S.

## Willkie on Recovery

*The sudden rise of Wendell Willkie has evoked a chorus of questions as to what he stands for. The best summation of his views is contained in an article in April Fortune Magazine which he called "We, the People, a Foundation for a Political Platform for Recovery." By permission of Fortune we are reprinting excerpts from this program.*

President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance at Chicago on July 2, 1932, was so encouraging to free enterprise that the *New York Times* had a five-column headline on the first page stating "Roosevelt Puts Economic Recovery First." Other newspapers interpreted the speech in the same way. But the awakening was swift and rude.

What happened was simply this: A great business depression had swept the country. We, the people, felt that businessmen had been chiefly responsible for the onset and violence of this depression. Maybe we were right: in any case we were disgusted with businessmen. We insisted on reforms. We insisted that certain guarantees should be established making it impossible for men to repeat in the future the abuses of the immediate past.

But while this was going on something else was happening that we did not clearly perceive. Under the banners of "reform" there came to Washington, and there rose to power in various offices of the Federal Government, men whose hatred for business and businessmen surpassed the bounds of reason and good judgment. Business was set apart as a villain who had to be relentlessly harried. And government was promoted as a hero who could do no wrong.

Now this effort to separate "business" from the ordinary life of the people and to set it in a distinct and inferior category represents a profoundly false conception of our economic system. There are about 10,000,000 private enterprises in the United States which employ about 34,000,000 people, who in turn support many millions of other people. . . .

No single reform instituted by the New Deal, or for that matter no handful of reforms, would keep American business down. But the *attitude*, the intangible hostility toward this most fundamental part of our economic system has made it impossible any longer to act in a free and enterprising manner. . . .

It is *business*, in the broadest sense of the word—including industry and technology, and including the modern farm, which is a business enterprise—that has made the American people so great. . . . No need here to enumerate achievements that are familiar to all of us. The point is that these achievements were brought about by the application of certain principles—business principles.

Now the American people have had administrations — chiefly Republican — that have encouraged the practice of these principles by private enterprise. But they have never had an administration of either party that has to any considerable extent *practiced* them itself. . . .

. . . If the Government, besides providing the "ordinary" services of the departments, is also going to spend our money on enormous public works—which is certainly our wish—it must see to it that we get our money back, and something more besides.

The Government itself need not profit, but we must profit. So long as the Government fails to accomplish this it is delinquent in its elementary business responsibility. And it is bound to prolong the depression. The losses it creates, whether through inefficient taxes, or through unnecessary interferences, or just by throwing money around in an unbusinesslike manner, must be absorbed by whatever profits we are making from our own enterprises. And this in turn means that we operate at less profit, or none at all. . . .

Now this is exactly what has happened under the present Administration. The primary criticism of the New Deal is not the size of its spending. This might be much curtailed; but we ourselves wanted it to be big, and even after economies it will remain big. But with its bias against business, the New Deal has not shouldered the elementary business responsibility that lies on government today. It has *lost* our money by the billion.

## The Wide Horizon

### London Life

By Dudley Meads MacKegg

LONDON

It is good that some impression should be recorded of the peculiar atmosphere of London between the night when Holland was invaded and the morning when Holland was conquered. By the time these words are read, that brief period may have become as historic as the ball the Duchess of Richmond gave on the eve of Waterloo, or as famous as the thirteen July days that heralded the Bastille's fall.

The air—as soft an air as ever I have known in an English spring, the sweetest and the freshest of our seasons here—quivered with expectancy. The capture of the Dutch air bases profoundly affected the English realization of the war's urgency.

In this they have not gone unrewarded. For the barrage balloons, high in their hundreds in the sky, gilded by evening sunlight, motionless in the still air, have translated the drab realism of this hurrying crowded city into terms of fairyland.

London has perhaps never seemed more lovely than now, when this loveliness may never exactly be the same again. The leaves on the trees in the royal park are fresh, green, lustrous. Something of the peace of these things seems to have passed into the people. Talk to them, and you are aware of tension. But from their faces you would hardly guess it. There are smiles everywhere.

* * *

Daily living flows on apparently in its customary channels. Yet there are subtle differences to be noticed. I dropped in the other day on the literary editor of an important British paper. Instead of finding him impregnably entrenched behind high ramparts of the latest books, I ran into him striding briskly down a corridor on his way to a taxi that was waiting to rush him off to the radiocasting station to give a talk to the empire on the latest events.

Books, indeed, are not at the moment the power that they were. Newspapers, shrunken as they are, dominate the attention. At any time up to the present, the accession to the Premiership of Winston Churchill would have meant a rush on his books.

This would have been highly reasonable, for Mr. Churchill has a greater reputation in letters than any other British statesman since Disraeli. There are many good judges who would maintain that he is actually a better writer than Disraeli, more straightforward, and a greater master of the quickening phrase. But inquiry at one of the most famous of libraries shows that his achievement of the Premiership has had no effect whatever upon the public interest in this work. People are thinking of other things than literature.

* * *

Actors, too, are thinking beyond their lines. They are becoming by no means unwilling to have their military deeds in the last war blazoned abroad, for some of them, especially those singing patriotic songs in musical comedy shows, wonder whether their audiences may not feel that khaki rather than motley is the only wear.

Such a feeling would be unjust, for army service today is not on the basis of voluntary service, as it was for a long time a quarter of a century since. Men go when they are called up on the reckoning of age, and personal volition enters into the matter hardly at all. Yet the public has been interested to learn how many of its favorites, like Nicholas Hannen, Derek Oldham, and Arthur Riscoe, received decorations for their records in the Four Years' War.

The planet Venus has been shining with singular brilliance in the early evening recently. "There's a light up there," calls out a man to a police officer just outside the Prince of Wales's Theater. "What about the black-out now?" Against the inevitable background of nature, our lives pursue their way: and whether the distant rumbling that lulls one into slumber is the noise of summer thunder or of the guns in the Thames estuary one does not too carefully inquire.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Why Not Change Horses?

"Do Not Change Horses in Midstream" was a slogan frequently used in the interest of the party then in power in certain earlier American political campaigns; it has already made its appearance in the campaign of 1940, and will no doubt be heard with increasing frequency as November approaches.

I flatly deny that we are in midstream. Quite the contrary. We are on the bank, at the water's edge; and we have just become convinced, reluctantly and painfully, that we must presently plunge in. We know not how broad or deep or swift the stream is, nor do we know what sort of footing we shall find on the other side. We have ridden up to the bank of the stream on a horse which gave us—or at least many, and perhaps a majority, of us so believe—a distinctly uncomfortable and at times positively dangerous ride. The situation clearly demands that, before plunging into the stream, we look about to see whether a more suitable horse is available for the especially risky journey which lies ahead. And this is peculiarly true when we observe that, if we keep our present horse, we may be *obliged* to change horses long before we reach the other shore or even before we get half way over, and that the present horse may prove even less satisfactory in the water than many of us think he has been on land. . . .

The American people is free to change horses, in midstream or elsewhere. It not only is free to do so but also has the inescapable duty of making a deliberate decision whether to do so. The people must face the grave question whether the admission—implicit in the horses slogan and, indeed, in the entire third term propaganda—that only one man out of a nation of 130 millions is capable of leading the nation is not in truth an admission that we must abandon democratic control and have a totalitarian government. If we shirk this elemental duty of free citizens in 1940 and fail to make a resolute choice of leadership, we have already begun an inglorious retreat before the enemies of democracy; and that retreat may lead to a tragic collapse of our defense effort, and an overwhelming disaster which destroys democracy.—W. L. Crum, Professor of Economics, Harvard University in *Barron's*.